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ABSTRACT

The tables in this report summarize information about public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia for state fiscal year 1995. This report includes information about service measures such as reference transactions, public service hours, interlibrary loans, circulation, library visits, children's program attendance, and circulation of children's materials. It also includes information about size of collection, staffing, operating income and expenditures, type of legal basis, and type of administrative structure. For the first time, data in this report include imputed data for nonresponding libraries, as well as state ranking tables of selected data. For public library service outlets, summary information is provided about the number and type of outlets. There are 39 tables in this report. Technical notes, caveats for using these data, and sources for ordering machine-readable data and publications. (AEF)

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ED 422 010

NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

E.D. Tabs

August 1998

Public Libraries in the United States: FY 1995

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NCES 98-301

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E.D. Tabs August 1998

Public Libraries in the United States: FY 1995

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Highlights

Number of Public Libraries and Their Service Outlets and Legal Basis

- There were 8,981 public libraries (administrative entities) in the 50 states and the District of Columbia in 1995 (table 1).[1]

- About 11 percent of the public libraries served nearly 71 percent of the population of legally served areas in the United States (derived from tables 1A and 1B).[2] Each of these public libraries had a legal service area population of 50,000 or more (table 1B).

- A total of 1,466 public libraries (over 16 percent) had one or more branch library outlets, with a total of 7,057. The total number of central library outlets was 8,937. The total number of stationary outlets (central library outlets and branch library outlets) was 15,994. Nine percent of public libraries had one or more bookmobile outlets, with a total of 978 bookmobiles (table 2).

- Fifty-four percent of public libraries were part of a municipal government; nearly 12 percent were part of a county/parish; nearly 6 percent had multijurisdictional legal basis under an intergovernmental agreement; almost 11 percent were non-profit association or agency libraries; over 3 percent were part of a school district; and nearly 8 percent were separate government units known as library districts. About 1 percent were combinations of academic/public libraries or school/public libraries. Over 5 percent reported their legal basis as "other" (table 17).

- Eighty and one-half percent of public libraries had a single direct service outlet, (that is, an outlet that provides service directly to the public) (table 18).

Income, Expenditures, and Staffing

- Over 78 percent of public libraries' total operating income of about $5.6 billion came from local sources, 12 percent from the state, 1 percent from federal sources, and almost 9 percent from other sources, such as gifts and donations, service fees and fines (table 10).

- Per capita operating income from local sources was under $3 for over 12 percent of public libraries, $3 to $14.99 for over 50 percent, and $15 to $29.99 for nearly 26 percent of public libraries.[3] Per capita income from local sources was $30.00 or more for nearly 12 percent of libraries (table 11).

- Total operating expenditures for public libraries were over $5.2 billion in 1995. Of this, nearly 65 percent was expended for paid staff and over 15 percent for the library collection (table 12). The average U.S. per capita operating expenditure for public libraries was $20.88. The highest average per capita operating expenditure in the 50 states was $36.96 and the lowest was $8.86 (table 13).

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[1]See glossary in Appendix B for the definition of the terms used in this report.

[2]The percent distribution was derived from tables 1A and 1B. The sum of the five columns on table 1A where the population of the legal service area is greater than 49,999 is 10.9. The sum of the five columns on table 1B where the population of the legal service area is greater than 49,999 is 70.8 percent.

[3]Per capita figures are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas in the states, not on the total population of the states.

- Over 39 percent of public libraries had operating expenditures of less than $50,000 in 1995; over 38 percent expended between $50,000 and $399,999; and over 22 percent expended $400,000 or more (table 14).

Staffing and Collections

- Public libraries had a total of 115,968 paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff (table 8).

- Nationwide, public libraries had over 695 million books and serial volumes in their collections or 2.8 volumes per capita. By state, the number of volumes per capita ranged from 1.6 to 5 (table 6).

- Nationwide, public libraries had collections of nearly 24.5 million audio materials and over 11 million video materials (table 6).

Circulation and Interlibrary Loans

- Total nationwide circulation of public library materials was about 1.6 billion or 6.4 per capita. Highest statewide circulation per capita in the fifty states was 12.0 and lowest was 3.0 (table 4).

- Nationwide, about 8.8 million library materials were loaned by public libraries to other libraries (table 4).

Children's Services

- Nationwide circulation of children's materials was nearly 560 million or nearly 35 percent of total circulation. Attendance at children's programs was almost 41 million (table 5).

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The collection and publication of a census of this magnitude has been a team effort. It would not have been accomplished without the support of the following individuals and organizations: the local public librarians who provided the data; the Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) State Data Coordinators; the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA); the American Library Association (ALA); the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS); and The Institute of Museum and Library Services.

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Introduction

The tables in this E.D. TABS summarize information about public libraries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia for state fiscal year 1995. However, some public libraries in two states (Maine and Michigan) reported public library data for a fiscal year that included 1993. These data were collected through the eighth Public Libraries Survey (PLS). The survey is conducted annually by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) through the Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for public library data.

This E.D. TABS includes information about service measures such as reference transactions, public service hours, interlibrary loans, circulation, library visits, children's program attendance, and circulation of children's materials. It also includes information about size of collection, staffing, operating income and expenditures, type of legal basis, and type of administrative structure. *For the first time, the data in this E.D. TABS include imputed data for nonresponding libraries.* More detail on the methodology used for imputation is provided in the Technical Notes section of this publication. For public library service outlets, summary information is provided about the number and type of outlets. *For the first time, state ranking tables of selected data are included in Appendix D.*

FSCS is a cooperative system through which states and the outlying areas submit individual public library data to NCES on a voluntary basis. At the state level, FSCS is administered by State Data Coordinators (SDCs), each one appointed by the Chief Officer of the State Library Agency. The SDC collects the requested data from public libraries and submits these data to NCES. NCES aggregates the data to provide the state and national totals presented in this E.D. TABS. In the 1995 submission year, all 50 states and the District of Columbia submitted data. In fiscal year 1995, requests for data were sent to the following outlying areas: Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, Republic of Palau, and U.S. Virgin Islands. Library data from the outlying areas are not included in the E.D. TABS. NCES is working with the outlying areas and hopes to be able to include their data in future years. Appendix A provides additional detail on the history of and future plans for the Public Libraries Survey.

There are 39 tables in this E.D. TABS. Table 1 has 3 parts (tables 1, 1A, and 1B); tables 2 through 19 are in sets of 2 each. The base table in each set displays data for the nation as a whole and for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The A table in each set displays the same data by 11 ranges of size of the population of legal service areas.

Items collected but not reported in this E.D. TAB:

- **New Items.** Six new Electronic Technology data items were collected for the first time on the fiscal year 1995 PLS. They are:

  Operating Expenditures for Library Materials in Electronic Format
  Operating Expenditures for Electronic Access
  Number of Library Materials in Electronic Format
  Access to Electronic Services
  Access to Internet
  Internet Use Code

  A question: Does this public library meet all the criteria of the FSCS public library definition? was also added as a data item to the FY 95 Public Library Survey.

  These seven data items were collected for the first time in fiscal year 1995. In accordance with FSCS Steering Committee policy, new data items are not published until the second year they are collected.

Although these items are not included in the tables for E.D. TABS, they will be reported on the Public Libraries Survey file released on Internet and on diskette.

- **Data about Public Library Service Outlets.** The following items were collected in fiscal years 1993 and 1994, but they are not reported in this E.D. TABS: estimated range of population of legal service area by public library service outlet, the location of public library service outlets relative to a metropolitan area, number of books-by-mail only outlets, number of bookmobiles by bookmobile outlet, and state library agencies and their outlets.

- **Identifying Information about Individual Public Libraries and their Outlets.** As in the past, identifying and descriptive data were collected for each public library. Identifying information was also collected for each public library service outlet, the state library agencies, and some systems, federations, and cooperative services. Although these items and the data about public library service outlets noted above are not included in this E.D. TABS, they will be reported on the Public Libraries Survey file released on Internet and on diskette.

Terminology Used to Describe the Structures and Relationships Among and Within Public Libraries

This survey collects identifying information about administrative entities and public library service outlets. It also collects data about administrative entities. The structure among public libraries and their outlets is described below.

- **Administrative entities.** An administrative entity is the public library, state library agency, system, federation, or cooperative service that is legally established under local or state law to provide public library service to a particular client group. The administrative entity may be administrative only and have no public library service outlets, it may have a single outlet, or it may have more than one public library service outlet. The types of administrative structures for public libraries are reported in table 18.

Types of Administrative Entities

- **Public libraries.** In this E.D. TABS, the term "public library" means an administrative entity. Public libraries are one of the three types of administrative entities, and the focus of this E.D. TABS. See Appendix B for the definition of a public library.

- **State library agencies.** State library agencies are one of the three types of administrative entities. A state library agency is the agency within each of the states and outlying areas authorized to develop library services in the state or territory. It may also provide direct services to the public. Some state library agencies also have service outlets. Data for state library agencies and their outlets are not included in the tables.

- **System, federation, or cooperative services.** A system, federation, or cooperative service is an autonomous library joined by formal or informal agreement(s) with other autonomous libraries to perform various services cooperatively, such as resource sharing and communications. Under the Public Libraries Survey, a public library may have the word "system" in its legal name but does not identify itself as a headquarters of or as a member of a system, federation or cooperative service, unless it has an agreement with another autonomous library. These agreements can be with other public libraries or with other types of libraries, such as school or academic libraries. Data for library systems, federation, or cooperative services are not collected by the Public Libraries Survey. However, a survey item called Interlibrary Relationship Code collects data on each public library's system status (see table 19).

Public Library Service Outlets

- **Public library service outlets.** Public libraries can have one or more outlets that provide direct public library service. The three types of public library service outlets reported in this E.D. TABS are central library outlets, branch library outlets, and bookmobile outlets. A fourth type, books-by-mail only outlets, was collected but not reported in this E.D. TABS. See Appendix B for definitions of these terms. Table 2 reports data concerning public library service outlets.

Technical Notes

Survey Universe

The respondents for this E.D. TABS were the 8,981 public libraries identified in the 50 states and the District of Columbia by state library agencies. Although data were not systematically collected from public libraries on Native American reservations, Native American Tribal Government was added as a reporting category for type of local government structure, beginning with the FY 1993 survey. A total of 18 public libraries were reported in this category in FY 95. Data were not collected from military libraries that provide public library services or from libraries that serve the residents of institutions.

Survey Response

Unit response. A total of 8,763 of the 8,981 public libraries responded to the Public Libraries Survey, for a unit response rate of 97.6 percent. Respondents to the survey are defined as public library administrative entities for which population of the legal service area was reported (an item provided by the state data coordinator) and which responded to at least three of the five following survey items: total paid employees, total income, total operating expenditures, book/serial volumes, and total circulation.

Item response. NCES statistical standards specify that items with a response rate of less than 70 percent should not be used in analysis. For national totals, item response rates did not fall below 70 percent for any items in this report. For state totals, response rates fell below 70 percent in 13 states for a few items in this report (library visits, reference transactions, circulation of children's materials, and children's program attendance). These data have been suppressed from the tables (replaced with "(S)"). In some cases, one or more states did not collect any data on an item (i.e., the state was a total nonrespondent to the item). A single dash was used in the tables to identify data items with a zero percent response rate. These data should be used with caution, as discussed below. Item response rates are included in the tables in this report. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.

Percentages Reported on Tables

Percentages rather than raw numbers are used in many of the table distributions in order to provide a clearer perspective on the patterns in these data. Note: To obtain a desired value on a percentage distribution table (e.g., table 10), multiply the percentage for the item by the total associated with the item (the total may be on a different table) and divide by 100. Percentage distributions may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Paid Staff (Full-Time Equivalent)

Data on paid staff were reported in (full-time equivalents) (tables 8 through 9A). To ensure comparable data, 40 hours was set as the measure of full-time employment, and a methodology for calculating full-time equivalents (FTE's) was provided to respondents. Respondents were instructed to compute full-time equivalents of part-time employees as the total number of hours worked per week by part-time employees in each category divided by the 40-hour measure of FTE (e.g., 60 hours per week of part-time work divided by the 40-hour measure equals 1.50 FTE). Data were reported to two decimal places.

Data Collection and Use of Technology

The Public Libraries Survey, FY 1995 was mailed to the states in late May 1996 and had a due date of July 31, 1996. The last state submission was received in mid-March, 1997. States reported their data using a personal computer software provided by NCES known as DECPLUS (Data Entry Conversion, Public Library Universe System). DECPLUS permits direct data entry or the import of data from machine-readable files (e.g., Lotus 1-2-3, dBASE, or ASCII). Data reported on this survey are usually only part of the data most states collect from their local public libraries. Most states collect data from their public libraries using paper forms, rather than electronically.

Editing

State level. The DECPLUS software has an edit program that generates on-screen error warnings during the data entry/import process, enabling the respondent to review their data and correct many errors immediately. Following data entry/import, the respondent can generate an on-screen or printed error report of data falling outside established limits, for additional review and possible revision of their data before submission of the final the final file to NCES. Four types of edit checks were performed:

1. Relational edit checks. A data consistency check between related data elements. For example, an error message is generated if the number of ALA-MLS Librarians is greater than Total Librarians.

2. Out-of-range edit checks. A comparison of data reported for an item to the "acceptable range" of values. Performed on current-year and historical (current-year vs. past-year) data. For example, an error message is generated if average Public Service Hours per outlet per week is less than 10, or if Total Circulation reported this year is not within ±5,000 or +25% to -10% of last year's value for Total Circulation.

3. Arithmetic edit checks. An arithmetical accuracy check of a reported total and its parts to the generated total. For example, an error message is generated if Total Operating Income is not equal to the sum of its parts (Local Government Income, State Government Income, Federal Government Income, and Other Income).

4. Check of data that are blank, zero, or invalid. A check of reported data against acceptable values. For example, an error message is generated if Book/Serial Volumes is 0 or blank.

Respondents also used DECPLUS to generate state summary tables of their data, corresponding to the tables in this report, and single-library tables, showing data for individual public libraries. States were encouraged to review the tables for data quality problems before submitting their final data to NCES. States submitted their final data with a signed form from the Chief Officer of the State Library Agency, certifying the accuracy of their data.

National level. NCES and the U. S. Bureau of the Census (the data collection agent for the survey) reviewed and edited the data, working directly with State Data Coordinators and the FSCS Steering Committee. Data submissions were reviewed upon receipt for completeness, and states were immediately contacted to resolve any problems such as missing files. Nonresponse follow-up was conducted shortly after the survey due date. After data were received from all 50 states and the District of Columbia, the preliminary data file, E.D. TABS tables, and edit reports were reviewed by NCES, Census, and the FSCS Steering Committee for questionable data. The findings were mailed to the States in April 1997, along with a copy of their state data in the E.D. TABS format. The States reviewed these findings and submitted revised data (if appropriate). The last data correction was submitted in May 1997.

Imputation

The FY 95 Public Libraries Survey data file is the first public library data file to include imputations for nonresponding libraries. The imputation methodology was developed for NCES by the Census Bureau. Annual public service hours were not imputed, due to an oversight, and will be imputed in FY 96. The survey items on electronic technology, added in FY 95, will not be imputed until the data are more fully reported and considered of good quality.

The following strategies were used to impute data for libraries that did not respond in 1995:

A. For libraries that responded in 1994 but not 1995 (or in 1993 but not in 1994 or 1995):

   1. All libraries, including nonresponding libraries, were sorted into imputation cells based on the region and size of population served.

2. Average changes in values of data were calculated for institutions that had reported in both 1994 and 1995 (or in both 1993 and 1994).

3. The average changes computed in step 2 were applied to the 1994 data (or to the 1993 data) of 1995 nonrespondent libraries to obtain an estimate for 1995.

   This method was used for imputing audio, bookmobiles, book/serial volumes, branches, centrals, librarians, ALA-MLS librarians, other operating expenditures, reference transactions, salaries, subscriptions, total circulation, total staff expenditures, total collection expenditures, total paid employees, total operating expenditures, and library visits.

4. Employee benefits were derived by subtracting salaries from the estimated total staff expenditures determined in step 3.

5. Total operating expenditures were derived by summing total collection expenditures, total staff expenditures, and other operating expenditures estimated in step 3.

6. For income variables (total income and income from federal, state, and local government sources), both responding and nonresponding libraries in an imputation cell were arranged in decreasing order of size of population served. A growth rate was determined by calculating the growth of the next smallest library to the nonresponding library that had data for both 1994 and 1995 (or 1993 and 1994). This growth rate was applied to the nonresponding library's 1994 (or 1993) data. If no data were available in 1994 for the next smallest library, the growth rate was assumed to be 1.00.

7. Other income was derived by subtracting income from federal, state, and local sources from total income.

8. Children's program attendance was estimated by multiplying the current-year total library visits by the prior-year ratio of children's program attendance to total library visits.

9. Children's circulation was estimated by multiplying the current-year total circulation by the prior-year ratio of children's circulation to total circulation.

B. For libraries with no data in 1993, 1994 or 1995:

1. The mean of the imputation cell was calculated for all libraries that responded in 1995. The cell mean was adjusted for the size of a nonresponding library by multiplying it by the ratio of the nonrespondent's total population served to the mean size of population served for all responding libraries.

   This method was used for imputing audio, bookmobiles, book/serial volumes, branches, centrals, librarians, ALA-MLS librarians, other operating expenditures, reference transactions, salaries, subscriptions, total circulation, total staff expenditures, total collection expenditures, total paid employees, operating expenditures, library visits, total income, and income from federal, state, and local sources.

2. To impute total library visits, library visits was summed over all responding libraries in an imputation cell, as was the population served. The ratio of total library visits to total population served was multiplied by the nonrespondent's population value to estimate the nonrespondent's library visits.

3. Children's program attendance was estimated using the method described in step 2 where the ratio of total children's program attendance to total library visits for the responding libraries in an imputation cell was multiplied by the nonrespondent's current-year library visits.

4. Children's circulation was estimated by calculating the ratio of children's circulation to total circulation for the responding libraries in an imputation cell and multiplying the ratio by the current-year total circulation of the nonresponding library.

5. Employee benefits were derived by subtracting salaries from the estimated total staff expenditures determined in step 1.

6. Total operating expenditures were derived by summing total collection expenditures, total staff expenditures, and other operating expenditures estimated in step 1.

C. For all non-responding libraries:

1. Capital outlay was derived by imputing total expenditures (a derived variable which is the sum of total collections expenditures, total staff expenditures, other operating expenditures, and capital outlay) and subtracting total operating expenditures in order to get capital outlay. If the derived capital outlay had a negative value, it was changed to zero, total operating expenditures were changed to equal total expenditures, and total collection expenditures, total staff expenditures, and other operating expenditures were adjusted so that the sum would equal total operating expenditures.

2. The mean of the imputation cell was used to estimate videos and interlibrary loans. The cell mean was adjusted for the size of a nonresponding library by multiplying it by the ratio of the nonrespondent's total population served to the mean size of population served for all responding libraries.

Caveats for Using These Data

Using the Data to Make Comparisons

As indicated, the FY 95 file, and this E.D. TABS, includes imputations for nonrespondents. In prior years, the data were based on responding libraries only, and the percentage of public libraries responding to a given item varied across state, ranging from 0 to 100 percent. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing FY 95 data to prior-year data. Work is in progress to impute data for FY 91 to FY 94.

Because of state differences in reporting periods (see table below) and definitions, comparisons of data between states should be made with caution. While not a state, the District of Columbia is included in this report. Special care should be used in comparing data for a city with data for a state. Caution should also be used in making comparisons with data from the state of Hawaii. Hawaii reports only one public library for the state.

Reporting Period

One methodological issue in using these data is the time period covered by the data. The FY 1995 Public Libraries Survey requested data for state fiscal year 1995. In some states, the fiscal year reporting period varies among localities. In such cases, the state was requested to report the earliest starting date and latest ending date reported to them by their public libraries. Therefore, the reporting period for some states spans more than a 12-month period. However, in these states, each public library provided data for a 12-month period. Collectively, the FY 1995 data spanned the time period from January 1993 to December 1995. A total of 10 different reporting periods were used by states for the FY 1995 data (see table below).

States by Reporting Period

07/94 to 06/95		01/95 to 12/95	Other
AK	MT	AR	01/93 to 11/95: ME
AZ	NC	CO	11/93 to 09/95: MI
CA	NM	IN	01/94 to 06/95: PA
CT	NV	KS	01/94 to 09/95: VT
DE	OK	LA	01/94 to 12/95: TX
GA	OR	MN	03/94 to 12/95: NY
HI	RI	MO	07/94 to 12/95: NE, NH, UT
IA	SC	ND	10/94 to 09/95: AL, DC, FL, ID, MS
IL	TN	NJ	
KY	VA	OH	
MA	WV	SD	
MD	WY	WA	
		WI	

Definitions

The Public Libraries Survey, FY 1995 collected information on 51 data items for each public library, including 40 basic data items and 11 library identification items. The survey collected 12 data items for each public library service outlet. In addition, four data items were collected directly from each state library on state characteristics of the data submission.[4] The Public Libraries Survey definitions for these data

[4]These items were the reporting period starting date and ending date, the official state population estimate, and the total unduplicated population of legal services areas.

elements are shown in Appendix B. The definitions actually used by some states in collecting data from their public libraries, however, may not be consistent with Public Libraries Survey definitions. The NCES *Report on Coverage Evaluation in the Public Library Statistics Program* (NCES 94-430) and their *Report on Evaluation of Definitions Used in the Public Library Statistics Program* (NCES 95-430) address issues of consistency of definitions among states.

Public library. The Public Libraries Survey used the following definition of a public library: "A public library is an entity that is established under state enabling laws or regulations to serve a community, district, or region and that provides at least the following: 1) an organized collection of printed or other library materials, or a combination thereof; 2) paid staff; 3) an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the public; 4) the facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule; and 5) is supported in whole or in part with public funds."

Library visits and reference transactions. Public libraries provided annual counts for library visits and reference transactions if they were available. Otherwise, annual estimates were provided, based on a count taken during a typical week in October, multiplied by 52. Thus, the values reported for library visits and reference transactions may represent actual tallies or they may be estimates. For more information see Appendix B.

Population of Legal Service Area

There are significant methodological differences in the ways states calculate their population of legal service areas and their total unduplicated population of legal service areas. The time periods for which these population counts are made also vary.

Another methodological issue is that the calculated total for "Population of Legal Service Areas" of public libraries in a state may, in some cases, exceed the state's actual population or the state's total unduplicated population of legal service areas. This is because adjacent public libraries may count the same population. For example, a county library and a city library within the county may both receive income from the same city, so both may serve and count the same population.

If a state's calculated total for "Population of Legal Service Areas" exceeds either their state population or their "Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas", the state has "overlapping" service areas. A total of 28 states reported overlapping service areas (see Appendix C for a list of these states). Although West Virginia's total population of legal service area exceeds the total unduplicated population of legal service areas, the state does not have overlapping service areas. The state reports the population of legal service area for Old Charles Town Library but excludes the population from its total unduplicated population because the library does not receive state aid. The remaining states and the District of Columbia provided the same figure for "Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas" as they provided for "Population of Legal Service Area".

In order to do meaningful analysis of data involving population of legal service areas, such as total circulation per capita in a state or the nation, the population of legal service areas data in states with overlapping service areas were adjusted to eliminate such duplicative reporting. To accomplish this, each state library agency provided a single, state-level figure for "Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas". The unduplicated population data provided by the states may vary from that provided by sources that use standard methodology (e.g., U.S. Bureau of the Census). The populations of unserved areas were not included in this figure.

An adjusted (unduplicated) population of legal service area was then derived for each public library in a state. This was done by forming the ratio of the public library's reported "Population of Legal Service Area" to the state's calculated total for "Population of Legal Service Areas" and applying the ratio to the state's "Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas". Table 1 provides the reported "Population of Legal Service Areas" for each state and the "Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas" for each state which was used to adjust the reported population of legal service areas in the state. In the other

tables, the data involving population of legal service areas (such as library visits per capita, or serial subscriptions per 1,000) are based on the adjusted population of legal service areas, not the reported population of legal service areas.

Ordering Machine-Readable Data and Publications

Under its six library surveys, NCES regularly publishes E.D. TABS which consist of tables, usually presenting state and national totals, a survey description, and data highlights. NCES also publishes separate, more in-depth studies analyzing these data. Many of these publications are available in printed format and over the Internet. Edited raw data from the library surveys are made available on data diskettes, and also over the Internet.

Printed Publications

- *Public Libraries in Forty-Four States and the District of Columbia: 1988*; An NCES Working Paper (November 1989). (Out of print.)[5]
- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in Fifty States and the District of Columbia: 1989* (April 1991). (Out of print.)
- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in the U.S.: 1990* (June 1992). (Out of print.)
- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in the United States: 1991* (April 1993). (Out of print.)
- *Report on Coverage Evaluation of the Public Library Statistics Program* (June 1994). Prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics by the Governments Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00662-6 ($11.00).
- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in the United States: 1992* (August 1994). For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00670-7. (Out of print.)
- *Data Comparability and Public Policy: New Interest in Public Library Data*. Working Paper No. 94-07 presented at Meetings of the American Statistical Association. National Center for Education Statistics, November 1994.
- *Report on Evaluation of Definitions Used in the Public Library Statistics Program* (January 1995). Prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics by the Governments Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00736-3 ($6.00).
- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in the United States: 1993* (September 1995). For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00800-9 ($8.00).
- *Finance Data in the Public Library Statistics Program: Definitions, Internal Consistency, and Comparisons to Secondary Sources* (April 1995). Prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics by the Governments Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. NCES No. 95-209. For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00764-9 ($5.50).
- *Staffing Data in the Public Library Statistics Program: Definitions, Internal Consistency, and Comparisons to Secondary Sources* (August 1995). Prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics by the Governments Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. NCES No. 95-186. For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00795-9 ($5.00).

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[5] Out of print publications may be available electronically on Internet, on diskette, or on CD ROM. Contact the NEDRC (See Internet Access) for additional assistance.

- *Public Library Structure and Organization in the United States*. NCES No. 96-229 (March 1996). This publication is not available through the Government Printing Office. Contact the National Education Data Resource Center (NEDRC) at (703) 845-3151 for a free copy of this publication.

- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in the United States: FY 1994 (May 1997)*. Government Printing Office.

More recent publications may be available through the Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents (GPO). Write to: New Orders, Superintendent of Documents, GPO, Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. Call GPO order desk (202) 512-1800. You may place credit card orders by Fax at (202) 512-2250.

Data Files and Documentation Released on Diskette

- Public Libraries in Forty-Four States and the District of Columbia: 1988 (March 1990).

- Public Libraries in Fifty States and the District of Columbia: 1989 (May 1990).

- Public Libraries Data, 1990 (July 1992).

The NCES data files above are generally available on computer diskette through the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, National Library of Education, 555 New Jersey Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20208-5725.

- Public Libraries Data FY 1991 (November 1993).

- Public Libraries Data FY 1992 (September 1994). For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00675-8 ($15.00).

- Public Libraries Data FY 1993 (July, 1995). For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00790-8 ($17.00).

- Public Libraries Data FY 1994 (June, 1997). For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-01043-7 ($17.00).

The NCES data files above are generally available through the Government Printing Office. Write to: New Orders, Superintendent of Documents, GPO, Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954.

Internet Access

Many NCES publications and edited raw data from the library surveys are made available over the Internet. To reach the NCES World Wide Web site, type the URL address: http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch to view or download publications and data files.

Call the NEDRC To Obtain Reports, Data Files, Special Tabulations and for Help with Internet:

Upon request the National Education Data Resource Center (NEDRC) will provide some NCES data files and publications free of charge. For help obtaining these items through Internet, Government Printing Office (GPO) or the National Education Data Resource Center (NEDRC), contact the NEDRC, 1900 N. Beauregard St., Suite 200, Alexandria, VA 22311-1722, telephone: (703) 845-3151, fax: (703) 820-7465; or e-mail: <nedrc@pcci.com>.

Tables

Table 1.-- Number of public libraries, population of legal service area, and unduplicated population by legal service area, and by state: Fiscal year 1995

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area		Unduplicated population of legal service area
		Total (in thousands)	Response rate	(in thousands)
50 States and DC	8,981	258,485	100.0	250,274
Alabama	207	4,060	100.0	3,899
Alaska	84	616	100.0	616
Arizona	39	4,126	100.0	4,022
Arkansas	35	2,265	100.0	2,265
California	171	32,313	100.0	32,313
Colorado	120	3,826	100.0	3,746
Connecticut	195	4,017	100.0	3,275
Delaware	30	666	100.0	666
District of Columbia	1	607	100.0	607
Florida	97	13,958	100.0	13,395
Georgia	54	7,213	100.0	7,213
Hawaii	1	1,172	100.0	1,172
Idaho	106	989	100.0	961
Illinois	613	10,321	100.0	10,321
Indiana	238	5,301	100.0	5,174
Iowa	527	2,927	100.0	2,829
Kansas	324	2,083	100.0	2,083
Kentucky	116	3,651	100.0	3,651
Louisiana	65	4,351	100.0	4,339
Maine	266	1,156	100.0	1,034
Maryland	24	4,984	100.0	4,984
Massachusetts	372	6,083	100.0	6,040
Michigan	382	9,327	100.0	9,279
Minnesota	130	4,570	100.0	4,570
Mississippi	47	2,718	100.0	2,697
Missouri	148	4,929	100.0	4,929
Montana	82	822	100.0	822
Nebraska	269	1,403	100.0	1,291
Nevada	23	1,582	100.0	1,582
New Hampshire	229	1,246	100.0	1,124
New Jersey	308	8,534	100.0	7,831
New Mexico	72	1,136	100.0	1,136
New York	741	17,843	100.0	16,618
North Carolina	74	7,046	100.0	7,046
North Dakota	79	558	100.0	545
Ohio	250	11,151	100.0	11,151
Oklahoma	112	2,603	100.0	2,565
Oregon	124	2,913	100.0	2,913
Pennsylvania	455	11,880	100.0	11,624
Rhode Island	51	1,425	100.0	1,003
South Carolina	40	3,691	100.0	3,664
South Dakota	112	538	100.0	531
Tennessee	140	8,066	100.0	5,025
Texas	499	16,281	100.0	16,281
Utah	69	1,908	100.0	1,908
Vermont	200	598	100.0	526
Virginia	90	6,410	100.0	6,387
Washington	69	5,250	100.0	5,250
West Virginia	97	1,797	100.0	1,793
Wisconsin	381	5,102	100.0	5,102
Wyoming	23	475	100.0	475

Notes:
- A state's total population of legal service area may be more than its total population because, in some states, some public libraries have overlapping service areas.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which a nonzero value for population of legal service area was reported. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

See notes at end of table

Table 1A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by population of legal service area, and by state: Fiscal year 1995

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area											
		Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution											
50 States and DC	8,981	11.1	18.3	14.9	16.8	18.5	9.6	5.7	3.4	1.0	0.6	0.2	100.0
Alabama	207	9.2	19.8	15.5	17.9	19.8	9.2	6.3	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Alaska	84	59.5	14.3	9.5	6.0	7.1	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Arizona	39	5.1	7.7	12.8	15.4	7.7	10.3	5.1	25.6	5.1	2.6	2.6	100.0
Arkansas	35	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	22.9	20.0	40.0	11.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
California	171	0.6	1.8	0.6	2.9	15.2	17.5	24.6	21.6	7.0	4.7	3.5	100.0
Colorado	120	6.7	20.8	17.5	16.7	18.3	7.5	2.5	7.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Connecticut	195	0.5	8.2	11.8	22.6	32.8	13.3	8.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Delaware	30	0.0	0.0	16.7	33.3	23.3	13.3	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Florida	97	0.0	2.1	5.2	11.3	19.6	16.5	14.4	15.5	8.2	5.2	2.1	100.0
Georgia	54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	11.1	33.3	24.1	7.4	7.4	0.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	106	19.8	26.4	14.2	20.8	7.5	8.5	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Illinois	613	8.0	23.2	18.1	16.8	19.4	9.6	3.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
Indiana	238	2.1	19.3	14.7	23.1	20.6	10.5	5.0	3.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0
Iowa	527	19.0	40.8	18.8	11.2	5.7	2.8	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kansas	324	43.8	28.1	13.3	5.9	4.9	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kentucky	116	0.0	0.9	0.0	18.1	49.1	20.7	8.6	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.2	33.8	26.2	16.9	10.8	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Maine	266	18.0	34.6	22.6	16.9	6.8	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Maryland	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	25.0	20.8	25.0	4.2	16.7	0.0	100.0
Massachusetts	372	8.1	12.9	13.4	20.7	27.2	11.8	5.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Michigan	382	2.4	7.1	21.5	26.7	22.0	9.4	6.0	3.9	0.8	0.0	0.3	100.0
Minnesota	130	11.5	26.9	13.8	13.8	11.5	7.7	3.8	6.9	3.1	0.8	0.0	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	0.0	2.1	4.3	19.1	31.9	31.9	8.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missouri	148	2.0	20.3	19.6	15.5	22.3	8.1	6.1	3.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	100.0
Montana	82	8.5	31.7	20.7	15.9	14.6	3.7	3.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	269	48.0	28.3	9.7	8.2	3.0	2.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nevada	23	4.3	13.0	17.4	13.0	17.4	13.0	8.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	100.0
New Hampshire	229	20.1	27.1	26.6	14.8	7.4	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

See notes at end of table

Table 1A.–Percentage distribution of public libraries, by population of legal service area, and by state: Fiscal year 1995–Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area											
		Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution											
New Jersey	308	0.0	3.9	10.7	25.6	34.4	13.3	7.5	2.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
New Mexico	72	20.8	18.1	13.9	23.6	9.7	9.7	2.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
New York	741	11.3	21.3	16.3	18.4	18.1	9.7	3.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0
North Carolina	74	0.0	0.0	1.4	4.1	5.4	27.0	31.1	24.3	5.4	1.4	0.0	100.0
North Dakota	79	31.6	31.6	8.9	11.4	10.1	2.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	0.0	1.2	7.2	24.0	30.0	19.6	10.4	4.0	1.6	2.0	0.0	100.0
Oklahoma	112	8.9	30.4	21.4	13.4	14.3	4.5	2.7	1.8	0.9	1.8	0.0	100.0
Oregon	124	13.7	13.7	12.9	16.1	25.8	8.1	5.6	3.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0
Pennsylvania	455	1.3	9.9	13.8	22.4	29.7	13.6	5.3	2.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	100.0
Rhode Island	51	2.0	0.0	9.8	17.6	39.2	17.6	9.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Carolina	40	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	7.5	32.5	25.0	25.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Dakota	112	38.4	27.7	13.4	8.0	10.7	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tennessee	140	0.0	0.0	6.4	16.4	35.7	18.6	10.0	6.4	5.0	1.4	0.0	100.0
Texas	499	3.2	14.0	20.0	22.4	20.2	9.6	4.6	4.0	0.8	0.2	0.8	100.0
Utah	69	2.9	20.3	17.4	17.4	27.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0
Vermont	200	29.0	38.5	17.0	11.5	3.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Virginia	90	0.0	2.2	2.2	8.9	21.1	28.9	15.6	16.7	3.3	1.1	0.0	100.0
Washington	69	14.5	17.4	8.7	10.1	15.9	8.7	5.8	10.1	4.3	4.3	0.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	1.0	7.2	17.5	28.9	21.6	13.4	9.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	5.0	26.2	24.1	17.8	15.5	6.3	3.1	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	0.0	8.7	26.1	39.1	17.4	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Notes:
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which population of legal service area was reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which a nonzero value for population of legal service area was reported. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 1B.--Percentage distribution of service area population, by population of legal service area, and by state: Fiscal year 1995

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area	Population of legal service area: Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	Response rate
			Percentage distribution											
50 States and DC	8,981	258,484,866	0.2	1.1	1.9	4.2	10.2	11.7	13.8	17.8	12.4	13.4	13.4	100.0
Alabama	207	4,060,300	0.3	1.9	2.8	6.5	16.4	17.5	24.1	9.2	21.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Alaska	84	615,900	3.3	3.2	4.6	6.3	15.4	6.0	0.0	19.3	41.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Arizona	39	4,125,644	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.2	3.7	3.7	31.5	14.7	18.0	25.6	100.0
Arkansas	35	2,264,510	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	6.6	11.8	46.0	22.3	13.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
California	171	32,312,845	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	3.5	9.3	16.7	13.8	19.3	36.0	100.0
Colorado	120	3,825,894	0.2	1.2	2.0	3.6	8.1	8.0	5.7	34.8	36.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Connecticut	195	4,017,195	0.0	0.7	2.1	8.0	26.1	23.0	24.8	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Delaware	30	666,168	0.0	0.0	3.1	11.5	17.1	21.9	46.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	606,900	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Florida	97	13,957,965	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.1	3.9	7.3	17.0	20.0	27.0	21.8	100.0
Georgia	54	7,213,207	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.4	17.7	28.0	16.0	32.5	0.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	1,171,600	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	106	988,877	1.2	4.8	5.2	15.7	12.8	31.8	13.2	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Illinois	613	10,320,522	0.4	2.3	3.9	7.1	18.8	19.7	15.2	5.7	0.0	0.0	27.0	100.0
Indiana	238	5,300,609	0.1	1.5	2.5	7.4	15.1	15.4	15.2	22.6	5.7	14.5	0.0	100.0
Iowa	527	2,926,950	2.3	11.9	12.0	14.2	14.5	16.4	17.7	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kansas	324	2,082,640	3.1	7.3	7.1	6.8	11.3	12.4	6.5	15.0	30.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kentucky	116	3,651,328	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.2	24.9	23.2	19.4	10.1	0.0	18.2	0.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	4,351,193	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	9.0	14.6	18.3	26.3	30.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Maine	266	1,155,673	2.7	12.5	18.9	28.2	25.9	6.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Maryland	24	4,983,900	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.9	7.3	18.8	8.9	60.3	0.0	100.0
Massachusetts	372	6,083,471	0.3	1.3	3.0	9.4	26.0	23.7	22.0	5.2	0.0	9.0	0.0	100.0
Michigan	382	9,327,277	0.1	0.5	3.3	8.1	15.6	13.1	17.7	21.5	11.1	0.0	11.0	100.0
Minnesota	130	4,570,355	0.2	1.3	1.4	2.5	5.6	8.0	7.9	30.5	27.6	15.1	0.0	100.0
Mississippi	47	2,717,742	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	5.0	20.7	39.8	24.5	9.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missouri	148	4,928,525	0.1	1.0	2.3	3.5	11.1	8.9	13.6	17.4	12.5	29.7	0.0	100.0
Montana	82	822,347	0.5	5.5	7.6	11.2	19.6	15.0	26.9	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	269	1,402,708	5.0	8.0	6.6	11.4	9.3	15.0	0.0	15.2	29.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nevada	23	1,582,280	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.4	4.1	6.9	8.1	7.3	18.6	52.4	0.0	100.0
New Hampshire	229	1,246,362	2.6	8.3	17.8	19.0	21.1	16.6	6.5	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

See notes at end of table

Table 1B.--Percentage distribution of service area population, by population of legal service area, and by state: Fiscal year 1995--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area	Population of legal service area: Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	Response rate
			Percentage distribution											
New Jersey	308	8,534,262	0.0	0.3	1.6	6.9	19.1	16.8	18.4	16.1	20.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
New Mexico	72	1,135,669	0.8	1.8	2.8	10.3	8.7	20.7	11.0	0.0	44.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
New York	741	17,842,570	0.3	1.5	2.4	5.3	12.3	13.8	9.1	6.2	2.6	5.4	41.0	100.0
North Carolina	74	7,045,588	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	10.9	24.2	36.3	19.3	8.0	0.0	100.0
North Dakota	79	558,052	2.9	7.3	4.2	11.9	25.6	11.5	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	11,150,506	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.9	10.2	15.0	16.8	12.2	12.2	29.0	0.0	100.0
Oklahoma	112	2,602,910	0.3	2.0	3.2	4.0	9.1	6.8	8.6	13.8	9.8	42.4	0.0	100.0
Oregon	124	2,912,955	0.4	1.0	1.9	4.7	18.6	13.2	18.7	20.2	0.0	21.3	0.0	100.0
Pennsylvania	455	11,880,185	0.0	0.7	1.9	6.5	17.6	18.0	13.0	16.1	7.9	5.0	13.3	100.0
Rhode Island	51	1,424,962	0.1	0.0	1.4	4.8	25.3	19.8	26.0	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Carolina	40	3,691,446	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	12.7	19.0	41.4	25.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Dakota	112	538,256	4.5	8.5	9.4	11.1	33.7	0.0	10.1	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tennessee	140	8,066,009	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.2	10.7	10.6	11.0	18.6	29.7	16.9	0.0	100.0
Texas	499	16,281,402	0.1	0.8	2.3	5.0	10.1	10.3	9.7	18.8	9.1	3.3	30.5	100.0
Utah	69	1,907,975	0.1	1.3	2.1	4.3	15.3	5.8	12.0	28.2	0.0	30.9	0.0	100.0
Vermont	200	598,020	6.5	20.3	19.2	29.1	18.4	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Virginia	90	6,410,157	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	4.9	15.1	15.1	35.5	14.4	13.7	0.0	100.0
Washington	69	5,249,905	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.9	3.3	4.1	5.5	25.4	21.4	38.5	0.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	1,796,599	0.0	0.7	3.6	11.2	17.0	23.5	33.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	5,101,581	0.3	3.3	6.4	9.6	18.4	16.2	15.4	18.2	0.0	12.3	0.0	100.0
Wyoming	23	474,970	0.0	0.0	1.5	8.5	31.0	29.1	29.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Notes:
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which population of legal service area was reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which a nonzero value for population of legal service area was reported. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 2.--Number of public libraries with service outlets and number of service outlets, by type of outlet, and by state: Fiscal year 1995

State	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with		Number of outlets, by type						
				Stationary outlets					Bookmobiles	
					Centrals		Branches			
		Branches	Book-mobiles	Total	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate
50 States and DC	8,981	1,466	819	15,994	8,937	99.7	7,057	99.7	978	99.7
Alabama	207	21	16	273	198	100.0	75	99.5	19	99.5
Alaska	84	6	2	102	84	100.0	18	100.0	2	100.0
Arizona	39	13	8	159	88	100.0	71	100.0	13	100.0
Arkansas	35	28	9	196	36	100.0	160	100.0	9	100.0
California	171	107	39	1,030	162	100.0	868	100.0	58	100.0
Colorado	120	29	16	235	114	100.0	121	100.0	17	100.0
Connecticut	195	27	6	244	195	100.0	49	100.0	8	100.0
Delaware	30	1	2	30	28	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0
District of Columbia	1	1	1	27	1	100.0	26	100.0	1	100.0
Florida	97	42	25	428	115	100.0	313	100.0	29	100.0
Georgia	54	49	35	366	52	100.0	314	100.0	45	100.0
Hawaii	1	1	1	49	1	100.0	48	100.0	6	100.0
Idaho	106	14	5	141	103	100.0	38	100.0	5	100.0
Illinois	613	46	26	772	613	100.0	159	100.0	29	100.0
Indiana	238	60	36	427	238	100.0	189	100.0	43	100.0
Iowa	527	11	6	554	527	95.1	27	95.1	6	95.1
Kansas	324	12	5	372	324	100.0	48	100.0	6	100.0
Kentucky	116	32	100	188	116	100.0	72	100.0	103	100.0
Louisiana	65	50	32	322	65	100.0	257	100.0	35	100.0
Maine	266	3	1	273	266	100.0	7	100.0	1	100.0
Maryland	24	24	10	187	17	100.0	170	100.0	15	100.0
Massachusetts	372	51	11	491	372	100.0	119	100.0	11	100.0
Michigan	382	65	20	659	382	100.0	277	100.0	20	100.0
Minnesota	130	26	16	361	119	100.0	242	100.0	19	100.0
Mississippi	47	39	2	243	47	100.0	196	100.0	2	100.0
Missouri	148	36	26	346	146	100.0	200	100.0	46	100.0
Montana	82	14	3	110	82	100.0	28	100.0	4	100.0
Nebraska	269	2	10	283	268	100.0	15	100.0	10	100.0
Nevada	23	11	3	78	27	100.0	51	100.0	3	100.0
New Hampshire	229	9	2	238	229	100.0	9	100.0	2	100.0

See notes at end of table

Table 2.—Number of public libraries with service outlets and number of service outlets, by type of outlet, and by state: Fiscal year 1995—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with		Number of outlets, by type						
				Stationary outlets					Bookmobiles	
					Centrals		Branches			
		Branches	Book-mobiles	Total	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate
New Jersey	308	44	17	455	308	100.0	147	100.0	17	100.0
New Mexico	72	5	3	92	72	100.0	20	100.0	4	100.0
New York	741	57	10	1,067	741	100.0	326	100.0	11	100.0
North Carolina	74	61	46	352	57	100.0	295	100.0	55	100.0
North Dakota	79	5	14	86	78	100.0	8	100.0	14	100.0
Ohio	250	90	49	684	245	100.0	439	100.0	61	100.0
Oklahoma	112	9	6	192	112	100.0	80	100.0	11	100.0
Oregon	124	18	9	201	125	100.0	76	100.0	11	100.0
Pennsylvania	455	47	26	640	455	100.0	185	100.0	31	100.0
Rhode Island	51	6	2	74	51	100.0	23	100.0	2	100.0
South Carolina	40	34	32	180	40	100.0	140	100.0	35	100.0
South Dakota	112	7	8	134	112	100.0	22	100.0	10	100.0
Tennessee	140	35	14	284	140	100.0	144	100.0	16	100.0
Texas	499	61	17	753	499	100.0	254	100.0	20	100.0
Utah	69	11	24	96	49	100.0	47	100.0	27	100.0
Vermont	200	4	0	204	200	100.0	4	100.0	0	100.0
Virginia	90	54	35	308	82	100.0	226	100.0	38	100.0
Washington	69	22	12	309	61	100.0	248	100.0	22	100.0
West Virginia	97	30	7	174	97	100.0	77	100.0	8	100.0
Wisconsin	381	16	11	451	375	100.0	76	100.0	13	100.0
Wyoming	23	20	3	74	23	100.0	51	100.0	3	100.0

Notes
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the specific item. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- Total stationary outlets is the sum of central and branch libraries.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.
- Of the 8,981 libraries, 7,231 have single outlets, 1,743 have multiple outlets, and 7 reported 0 (zero) outlets. Some single-outlet libraries are bookmobiles. Some multiple-outlet libraries consist of centrals only, branches only, bookmobiles only, or branches and bookmobiles.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 2A.—Number of public libraries with service outlets and number of outlets, by type, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1995

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with		Number of outlets, by type			
				Stationary outlets			
		Branches	Book-mobiles	Total	Centrals	Branches	Book-mobiles
Total	8,981	1,466	819	15,994	8,937	7,057	978
Response rate					99.7	99.7	99.7
1,000,000 or more	20	20	12	858	18	840	29
500,000 to 999,999	50	50	32	1,091	52	1,039	73
250,000 to 499,999	92	90	50	1,063	81	982	75
100,000 to 249,999	306	276	147	1,966	324	1,582	179
50,000 to 99,999	509	332	179	1,587	493	1,094	206
25,000 to 49,999	863	302	179	1,636	862	774	187
10,000 to 24,999	1,657	236	146	2,133	1,642	491	154
5,000 to 9,999	1,508	111	46	1,685	1,501	184	46
2,500 to 4,999	1,339	28	16	1,376	1,335	41	16
1,000 to 2,499	1,644	19	9	1,664	1,638	26	10
Less than 1,000	993	2	3	995	991	4	3

Notes
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- Total stationary outlets is the sum of central and branch libraries.
- Of the 8,981 libraries, 7,231 have single outlets, 1,743 have multiple outlets, and 7 reported 0 (zero) outlets. Some single-outlet libraries are bookmobiles. Some multiple-outlet libraries consist of centrals only, branches only, bookmobiles only, or branches and bookmobiles.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 3.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet, and by state: Fiscal year 1995

State	Number of public libraries	Average number of weekly public service hours per outlet								
		Less than 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution								
50 States and DC	8,981	4.2	12.4	19.4	21.3	19.7	14.5	7.6	0.8	97.7
Alabama	207	0.5	12.0	23.0	21.5	30.5	8.0	4.5	0.0	96.6
Alaska	84	16.7	35.7	11.9	9.5	15.5	7.1	3.6	0.0	100.0
Arizona	39	0.0	5.6	13.9	33.3	22.2	13.9	5.6	5.6	92.3
Arkansas	35	0.0	5.7	25.7	34.3	17.1	14.3	2.9	0.0	100.0
California	171	0.0	8.8	19.3	25.1	22.8	17.5	5.3	1.2	100.0
Colorado	120	0.8	12.6	16.0	30.3	19.3	11.8	8.4	0.8	99.2
Connecticut	195	1.7	9.6	10.7	20.2	22.5	25.3	9.6	0.6	91.3
Delaware	30	3.3	0.0	6.7	26.7	40.0	16.7	6.7	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Florida	97	0.0	3.5	11.6	19.8	39.5	17.4	8.1	0.0	88.7
Georgia	54	0.0	1.9	18.5	27.8	29.6	20.4	1.9	0.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Idaho	106	3.9	20.4	24.3	22.3	15.5	11.7	1.0	1.0	97.2
Illinois	613	1.3	5.2	19.6	16.6	17.6	16.6	19.1	3.9	100.0
Indiana	238	0.4	6.3	12.6	22.3	20.2	23.1	13.4	1.7	100.0
Iowa	527	6.6	24.8	31.9	12.8	11.2	8.6	3.8	0.4	95.1
Kansas	324	9.5	27.8	16.8	13.9	15.2	7.9	7.6	1.3	97.5
Kentucky	116	2.6	0.0	19.0	46.6	21.6	7.8	1.7	0.9	100.0
Louisiana	65	0.0	3.1	29.2	36.9	23.1	6.2	1.5	0.0	100.0
Maine	266	26.0	24.4	15.0	16.1	11.8	5.5	1.2	0.0	95.5
Maryland	24	0.0	4.2	20.8	12.5	29.2	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Massachusetts	372	2.3	16.9	18.0	23.7	19.4	14.6	5.1	0.0	95.4
Michigan	382	0.5	6.6	15.3	27.8	27.0	17.2	5.3	0.3	99.0
Minnesota	130	4.6	7.7	21.5	30.8	20.0	11.5	3.8	0.0	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	0.0	31.9	27.7	31.9	4.3	2.1	2.1	100.0
Missouri	148	0.0	5.4	16.9	29.1	26.4	9.5	12.2	0.7	100.0
Montana	82	4.9	15.9	40.2	20.7	13.4	4.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	269	13.4	25.9	30.8	12.5	7.6	6.7	3.1	0.0	83.3
Nevada	23	0.0	17.6	29.4	5.9	29.4	11.8	5.9	0.0	73.9
New Hampshire	229	14.0	21.5	24.1	20.2	9.2	8.3	2.6	0.0	99.6

See notes at end of table

Table 3.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet, and by state: Fiscal year 1995--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Average number of weekly public service hours per outlet: Less than 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution								
New Jersey	308	0.3	1.4	5.4	16.0	26.5	35.0	15.0	0.3	95.5
New Mexico	72	0.0	8.3	16.7	13.9	37.5	15.3	8.3	0.0	100.0
New York	741	1.6	16.1	21.2	17.8	15.4	15.4	11.2	1.3	100.0
North Carolina	74	0.0	0.0	16.2	31.1	28.4	13.5	10.8	0.0	100.0
North Dakota	79	13.9	22.8	35.4	8.9	11.4	3.8	3.8	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	0.0	1.6	7.6	13.6	19.6	37.6	19.2	0.8	100.0
Oklahoma	112	0.0	10.5	9.5	18.1	28.6	20.0	6.7	6.7	93.8
Oregon	124	4.1	16.4	18.9	20.5	20.5	16.4	3.3	0.0	98.4
Pennsylvania	455	1.5	4.4	21.1	33.2	18.7	14.1	7.0	0.0	100.0
Rhode Island	51	0.0	2.1	14.9	21.3	14.9	12.8	29.8	4.3	92.2
South Carolina	40	0.0	7.5	25.0	32.5	27.5	5.0	2.5	0.0	100.0
South Dakota	112	13.6	29.1	21.8	12.7	9.1	8.2	5.5	0.0	98.2
Tennessee	140	1.4	7.2	10.1	23.9	39.1	11.6	5.8	0.7	98.6
Texas	499	1.6	8.9	22.6	27.0	26.0	11.7	2.2	0.0	99.4
Utah	69	11.6	17.4	23.2	15.9	5.8	20.3	5.8	0.0	100.0
Vermont	200	21.7	28.6	20.1	16.4	9.5	1.6	2.1	0.0	94.5
Virginia	90	0.0	0.0	5.6	24.4	34.4	22.2	12.2	1.1	100.0
Washington	69	7.2	15.9	11.6	26.1	18.8	17.4	2.9	0.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	1.0	1.0	9.3	43.3	32.0	9.3	4.1	0.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	1.1	9.2	25.6	18.2	17.2	19.8	8.4	0.5	99.5
Wyoming	23	0.0	13.0	17.4	43.5	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Notes:
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries that reported public service hours. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported public service hours. The data on public service hours were not imputed for nonresponse.
- The formula ((Total annual public service hours/52) / Number of outlets per public library) was applied to convert the reported total annual public service hours to weekly public service hours per outlet.
- Outlets include central/main, branches, and bookmobiles.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 3A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1995

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Average number of weekly public service hours per outlet							
		Less than 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 or more
		Percentage distribution							
Total	8,981	4.2	12.4	19.4	21.3	19.7	14.5	7.6	0.8
1,000,000 or more	20	0.0	0.0	10.0	45.0	30.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
500,000 to 999,999	50	0.0	2.0	4.0	30.0	22.0	28.0	10.0	4.0
250,000 to 499,999	92	2.2	4.4	8.9	22.2	40.0	12.2	8.9	1.1
100,000 to 249,999	306	0.3	3.6	13.2	26.0	28.0	19.7	7.9	1.3
50,000 to 99,999	509	0.8	3.2	14.7	24.5	21.7	16.9	14.9	3.2
25,000 to 49,999	863	0.4	1.6	9.3	17.5	21.4	24.6	21.1	4.0
10,000 to 24,999	1,657	0.2	2.4	8.3	16.8	23.5	30.9	17.3	0.6
5,000 to 9,999	1,508	0.8	2.9	12.5	26.9	32.6	19.1	5.2	0.2
2,500 to 4,999	1,339	1.7	8.9	28.2	32.9	21.7	5.9	0.7	0.0
1,000 to 2,499	1,644	5.8	27.3	38.5	19.3	7.5	1.2	0.3	0.0
Less than 1,000	993	25.1	44.8	20.8	6.3	2.3	0.4	0.1	0.1

Notes
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which public service hours and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- The response rate for this table (97.7) is the percentage of libraries for which public service hours and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. The data on public service hours were not imputed for nonresponse.
- The formula ((Total annual public service hours/52) / Number of outlets per public library) was applied to convert the reported total annual public service hours to weekly public service hours per outlet.
- Outlets include central/main, branches, and bookmobiles.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 4.--Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of service, and by state: Fiscal year 1995

State	Number of public libraries	Type of service														
		Library visits			Reference transactions			Total circulation			Interlibrary loans provided to			Interlibrary loans received from		
		Total	Per capita	Response rate	Total	Per capita	Response rate	Total	Per capita	Response rate	Total	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Total	Per 1,000 population	Response rate
		(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)		
50 States and DC	8,981	981,566	3.9	83.8	278,204	1.1	87.2	1,609,872	6.4	96.9	8,809	35.2	97.0	9,689	38.7	97.1
Alabama	207	12,640	3.2	73.4	1,984	0.5	99.0	15,024	3.9	99.0	26	6.7	99.0	43	11.0	99.0
Alaska	84	2,823	4.6	92.9	481	0.8	85.7	3,596	5.8	98.8	25	41.0	96.4	34	55.7	96.4
Arizona	39	18,135	4.5	89.7	4,739	1.2	87.2	25,494	6.3	92.3	67	16.8	92.3	61	15.2	92.3
Arkansas	35	5,824	2.6	88.6	917	0.4	85.7	9,029	4.0	100.0	29	12.7	97.1	46	20.1	97.1
California	171	108,992	3.4	73.7	35,358	1.1	98.8	146,740	4.5	99.4	569	17.6	92.4	510	15.8	94.7
Colorado	120	16,800	4.5	95.0	5,058	1.4	99.2	31,223	8.3	98.3	122	32.7	100.0	128	34.2	100.0
Connecticut	195	19,916	6.1	79.5	3,824	1.2	76.9	27,149	8.3	90.3	162	49.6	88.2	180	55.0	87.7
Delaware	30	2,261	3.4	100.0	365	0.5	100.0	2,957	4.4	100.0	16	24.1	100.0	17	26.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	2,064	3.4	100.0	1,331	2.2	100.0	1,804	3.0	100.0	4	5.9	100.0	0	0.3	100.0
Florida	97	(S)	(S)	61.9	27,821	2.1	74.2	71,380	5.3	88.7	140	10.5	81.4	157	11.7	86.6
Georgia	54	20,409	2.8	94.4	4,709	0.7	98.1	32,358	4.5	100.0	16	2.2	100.0	31	4.2	100.0
Hawaii	1	3,189	2.7	100.0	2,100	1.8	100.0	7,499	6.4	100.0	1	0.7	100.0	0	0.1	100.0
Idaho	106	4,674	4.9	80.2	847	0.9	79.2	7,546	7.8	96.2	23	23.7	97.2	36	37.1	97.2
Illinois	613	55,095	5.3	98.0	14,516	1.4	99.2	79,082	7.7	100.0	898	87.0	99.3	925	89.6	99.5
Indiana	238	27,280	5.3	88.2	5,408	1.0	88.7	52,808	10.2	99.6	86	16.7	99.2	107	20.7	99.6
Iowa	527	13,981	4.9	82.4	(S)	(S)	69.3	25,127	8.9	94.7	118	41.5	95.1	121	42.9	95.1
Kansas	324	10,668	5.1	96.9	2,700	1.3	93.5	19,391	9.3	94.4	186	89.5	96.6	158	75.8	97.5
Kentucky	116	10,300	2.8	100.0	1,323	0.4	100.0	19,525	5.3	100.0	22	5.9	100.0	41	11.3	100.0
Louisiana	65	11,021	2.5	96.9	2,864	0.7	100.0	18,682	4.3	100.0	49	11.4	100.0	81	18.7	100.0
Maine	266	(S)	(S)	65.0	(S)	(S)	62.8	8,048	7.8	91.4	41	39.6	92.9	48	46.6	92.9
Maryland	24	21,236	4.3	70.8	5,591	1.1	100.0	45,575	9.1	100.0	99	19.9	100.0	139	27.9	100.0
Massachusetts	372	(S)	(S)	46.0	(S)	(S)	62.4	43,736	7.2	95.4	753	124.7	95.4	772	127.8	95.4
Michigan	382	35,690	3.8	92.9	8,187	0.9	92.7	49,000	5.3	98.4	469	50.6	98.4	471	50.7	98.2
Minnesota	130	18,475	4.0	100.0	7,233	1.6	100.0	43,160	9.4	100.0	297	64.9	100.0	278	60.9	100.0
Mississippi	47	6,339	2.4	100.0	1,051	0.4	100.0	8,164	3.0	100.0	15	5.5	100.0	29	10.6	100.0
Missouri	148	21,190	4.3	83.8	4,347	0.9	84.5	38,707	7.9	99.3	69	14.0	96.6	79	15.9	97.6
Montana	82	2,975	3.6	100.0	656	0.8	95.1	5,102	6.2	100.0	23	28.3	100.0	39	47.0	100.0
Nebraska	269	6,082	4.7	72.5	1,439	1.1	71.4	10,363	8.0	80.7	23	17.9	99.6	31	24.1	99.3
Nevada	23	4,563	2.9	100.0	1,180	0.7	95.7	7,592	4.8	100.0	11	7.2	100.0	15	9.5	100.0
New Hampshire	229	5,455	4.9	85.6	815	0.7	84.1	8,528	7.6	97.8	52	46.7	96.5	61	54.6	96.5

See notes at end of table

Table 4.--Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of service, and by state: Fiscal year 1995--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of service: Library visits			Reference transactions			Total circulation			Interlibrary loans provided to			Interlibrary loans received from		
		Total	Per capita	Response rate	Total	Per capita	Response rate	Total	Per capita	Response rate	Total	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Total	Per 1,000 population	Response rate
		(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)		
New Jersey	308	38,151	4.9	95.5	7,343	0.9	95.5	46,538	5.9	95.1	412	52.6	95.5	398	50.8	95.5
New Mexico	72	4,650	4.1	70.8	(S)	(S)	66.7	7,382	6.5	97.2	15	13.5	97.2	23	20.6	100.0
New York	741	87,449	5.3	100.0	30,894	1.9	100.0	121,114	7.3	100.0	1,078	64.9	100.0	1,303	78.4	100.0
North Carolina	74	22,632	3.2	94.6	5,851	0.8	100.0	39,823	5.7	100.0	78	11	97.3	61	8.6	100.0
North Dakota	79	2,762	5.1	83.5	385	0.7	86.1	4,116	7.5	96.2	28	51.3	98.7	53	96.4	97.5
Ohio	250	53,634	4.8	74.0	16,945	1.5	86.4	133,384	12.0	100.0	439	39.4	92.4	530	47.6	96.0
Oklahoma	112	-	-	0.0	1,826	0.7	93.8	16,343	6.4	93.8	39	15.3	93.8	51	19.8	93.8
Oregon	124	(S)	(S)	57.3	2,142	0.7	82.3	28,123	9.7	98.4	445	152.9	96.8	479	164.4	96.8
Pennsylvania	455	35,535	3.1	73.2	8,315	0.7	84.8	53,542	4.6	100.0	323	27.8	99.6	291	25.1	99.6
Rhode Island	51	5,315	5.3	86.3	900	0.9	80.4	6,605	6.6	92.2	188	187.4	90.2	192	191.7	90.2
South Carolina	40	10,249	2.8	85.0	3,962	1.1	97.5	15,609	4.3	100.0	9	2.6	100.0	42	11.4	100.0
South Dakota	112	2,401	4.5	87.5	(S)	(S)	56.3	4,620	8.7	98.2	20	38.1	92.0	37	69.1	92.9
Tennessee	140	13,124	2.6	97.9	5,099	1	97.9	20,363	4.1	100.0	45	9	100.0	57	11.3	100.0
Texas	499	47,912	2.9	95.4	16,385	1	98.4	70,112	4.3	99.2	191	11.8	99.4	245	15	99.6
Utah	69	(S)	(S)	62.3	(S)	(S)	59.4	17,152	9.0	98.6	17	8.9	98.6	23	12.1	100.0
Vermont	200	2,338	4.4	70.5	(S)	(S)	65.5	3,696	7.0	77.0	14	26.9	83.5	54	102	75.5
Virginia	90	26,748	4.2	83.3	6,772	1.1	90.0	46,958	7.4	100.0	59	9.2	100.0	78	12.2	100.0
Washington	69	(S)	(S)	58.0	(S)	(S)	65.2	52,248	10.0	98.6	126	24.1	97.1	130	24.8	98.6
West Virginia	97	6,534	3.6	99.0	1,526	0.9	100.0	8,500	4.7	100.0	30	16.7	100.0	38	21.4	100.0
Wisconsin	381	27,191	5.3	90.0	6,078	1.2	92.4	45,485	8.9	99.7	825	161.8	99.2	955	187.1	99.5
Wyoming	23	2,330	4.9	91.3	432	0.9	100.0	3,765	7.9	100.0	11	22.9	100.0	13	28.1	100.0

Notes
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- Per capita and per 1,000 population are based on population of legal service area.
- When a Total is less than 500 the value is rounded to 0. This value does not represent a true zero.
- "-" Total nonresponse to data item.
- "(S)" Data are suppressed per NCES statistical standard (item response rate less than 70 percent).
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 4A.--Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of service, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1995

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of service: Library visits		Reference transactions		Total circulation		Interlibrary loans provided to		Interlibrary loans received from	
		Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per 1,000 population	Total	Per 1,000 population
		(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Total	8,981	981,566	3.9	278,204	1.1	1,609,872	6.4	8,809	35.2	9,689	38.7
Response rate		83.8		87.2		96.9		97.0		97.1	
1,000,000 or more	20	104,199	3.1	69,015	2.0	140,160	4.1	244	7.2	91	2.7
500,000 to 999,999	50	124,602	3.7	49,238	1.5	251,871	7.4	585	17.2	408	12.0
250,000 to 499,999	92	105,376	3.4	37,516	1.2	186,081	6.1	706	23.1	384	12.6
100,000 to 249,999	306	160,449	3.6	38,919	0.9	267,317	6.0	1,322	29.6	1,191	26.7
50,000 to 99,999	509	140,233	4.1	27,794	0.8	214,425	6.2	1,268	36.7	1,237	35.8
25,000 to 49,999	863	131,151	4.5	22,395	0.8	205,744	7.1	1,554	53.6	1,789	61.6
10,000 to 24,999	1,657	125,278	5.0	19,769	0.8	193,884	7.7	1,982	78.4	2,411	95.4
5,000 to 9,999	1,508	51,521	4.9	7,552	0.7	84,558	8.1	767	73.1	1,108	105.5
2,500 to 4,999	1,339	21,361	4.6	3,475	0.7	36,921	7.9	251	53.6	569	121.7
1,000 to 2,499	1,644	14,024	5.3	2,052	0.8	22,952	8.7	96	36.5	370	140.2
Less than 1,000	993	3,373	5.9	480	0.8	6,021	10.6	34	60.2	131	230.2

Notes • Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.

• Per capita and per 1,000 population are based on population of legal service area.

• In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 8.--Circulation of children's materials, circulation of children's materials as a percentage of total circulation, and children's program attendance in public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 1995

State	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials			Children's program attendance	
		Total	Response rate	Percentage of total circulation	Total	Response rate
		(in thousands)			(in thousands)	
50 States and DC	8,981	559,871	92.7	34.8	40,995	91.8
Alabama	207	4,887	98.1	32.5	344	92.8
Alaska	84	1,315	76.2	36.6	107	90.5
Arizona	39	8,525	76.9	33.4	532	87.2
Arkansas	35	2,739	100.0	30.3	275	100.0
California	171	52,725	87.1	35.9	3,732	91.8
Colorado	120	10,866	98.3	34.8	840	97.5
Connecticut	195	10,059	84.1	37.1	874	85.1
Delaware	30	1,021	80.0	34.5	115	100.0
District of Columbia	1	551	100.0	30.6	136	100.0
Florida	97	15,790	73.2	22.1	1,983	86.6
Georgia	54	11,350	90.7	35.1	860	96.3
Hawaii	1	-	0.0	-	-	0.0
Idaho	106	3,121	90.6	41.4	241	86.8
Illinois	613	31,850	98.9	40.3	2,103	98.7
Indiana	238	18,032	98.7	34.1	1,313	100.0
Iowa	527	9,146	94.5	36.4	740	95.1
Kansas	324	7,213	95.4	37.2	480	93.5
Kentucky	116	4,583	100.0	23.5	471	100.0
Louisiana	65	6,046	100.0	32.4	605	100.0
Maine	266	2,938	72.6	36.5	(S)	54.5
Maryland	24	15,550	91.7	34.1	667	100.0
Massachusetts	372	16,466	91.7	37.6	1,070	90.9
Michigan	382	17,400	92.9	35.5	1,128	94.8
Minnesota	130	18,366	100.0	42.6	803	100.0
Mississippi	47	2,333	100.0	28.6	292	47.9
Missouri	148	15,549	99.3	40.2	587	82.4
Montana	82	1,802	93.9	35.3	114	98.8
Nebraska	269	4,486	77.3	43.3	351	83.6
Nevada	23	2,336	82.6	30.8	638	91.3
New Hampshire	229	3,510	93.9	41.2	290	94.8

See notes at end of table

Table 5.--Circulation of children's materials, circulation of children's materials as a percentage of total circulation, and children's program attendance in public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 1995--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials			Children's program attendance	
		Total	Response rate	Percentage of total circulation	Total	Response rate
		(in thousands)			(in thousands)	
New Jersey	308	16,726	94.2	35.9	1,266	95.5
New Mexico	72	2,673	93.1	36.2	191	93.1
New York	741	38,444	100.0	31.7	3,150	100.0
North Carolina	74	14,646	100.0	36.8	1,739	98.6
North Dakota	79	1,728	89.9	42.0	286	100.0
Ohio	250	44,020	92.0	33.0	2,549	92.4
Oklahoma	112	6,273	93.8	38.4	487	93.8
Oregon	124	8,293	80.6	29.5	540	95.2
Pennsylvania	455	20,700	99.8	38.7	1,801	85.1
Rhode Island	51	2,142	90.2	32.4	157	94.1
South Carolina	40	5,695	97.5	36.5	465	97.5
South Dakota	112	1,796	94.6	38.9	122	85.7
Tennessee	140	6,210	94.3	30.5	526	96.4
Texas	499	25,175	94.8	35.9	2,843	97.4
Utah	69	6,113	75.4	35.6	292	97.1
Vermont	200	(S)	67.5	(S)	(S)	67.5
Virginia	90	16,842	92.2	35.9	-	0.0
Washington	69	16,179	78.3	31.0	39	95.7
West Virginia	97	2,682	95.9	31.5	244	100.0
Wisconsin	381	17,817	98.2	39.2	1,089	99.5
Wyoming	23	1,268	100.0	33.7	161	100.0

Notes
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the specific item. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- "-" Total nonresponse to data item.
- "(S)" Data are suppressed per NCES statistical standard (item response rate less than 70 percent).
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

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Table 5A.—Circulation of children's materials and children's program attendance in public libraries, by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1995

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials	Children's program attendance
		(in thousands)	(in thousands)
Total	8,981	559,871	40,995
Response rate		92.7	91.8
1,000,000 or more	20	45,890	4,359
500,000 to 999,999	50	81,113	4,610
250,000 to 499,999	92	62,155	4,214
100,000 to 249,999	306	91,492	6,201
50,000 to 99,999	509	74,855	5,422
25,000 to 49,999	863	74,124	5,302
10,000 to 24,999	1,657	72,763	5,780
5,000 to 9,999	1,508	31,822	2,595
2,500 to 4,999	1,339	14,168	1,296
1,000 to 2,499	1,644	9,107	933
Less than 1,000	993	2,382	284

Notes • Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.

• In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 6.—Number of public library materials and number of library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material, and by state: Fiscal year 1995

State	Number of public libraries	Books and serial volumes			Audio			Video			Serial subscriptions		
		Number	Per capita	Response rate	Number	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Number	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Number	Per 1,000 population	Response rate
		(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)		
50 States and DC	8,981	695,331	2.8	96.7	24,479	97.8	96.7	11,236	44.9	96.8	1,837	7.3	97.1
Alabama	207	8,133	2.1	87.0	173	44.4	99.0	107	27.4	98.6	16	4.1	99.0
Alaska	84	1,926	3.1	95.2	65	105.4	89.3	44	71.6	94.0	7	11.2	95.2
Arizona	39	7,946	2.0	92.3	141	35.1	92.3	74	18.3	89.7	21	5.3	92.3
Arkansas	35	4,883	2.2	100.0	60	26.4	100.0	34	14.8	100.0	9	3.9	100.0
California	171	59,847	1.9	98.8	1,998	61.8	93.6	923	28.6	100.0	142	4.4	98.2
Colorado	120	9,471	2.5	100.0	233	62.3	100.0	141	37.5	99.2	21	5.7	95.8
Connecticut	195	14,202	4.3	90.8	432	131.9	89.7	225	68.7	89.7	34	10.5	90.3
Delaware	30	1,320	2.0	100.0	39	59.0	100.0	18	27.2	100.0	4	5.7	100.0
District of Columbia	1	2,662	4.4	100.0	319	526.4	100.0	9	14.6	100.0	4	7.0	100.0
Florida	97	23,673	1.8	86.6	728	54.3	83.5	520	38.8	82.5	72	5.4	85.6
Georgia	54	13,290	1.8	100.0	440	61.0	98.1	195	27.0	98.1	30	4.2	98.1
Hawaii	1	3,502	3.0	100.0	134	114.7	100.0	33	28.3	100.0	6	4.8	100.0
Idaho	106	3,145	3.3	95.3	65	67.5	95.3	46	47.4	95.3	9	8.9	97.2
Illinois	613	36,803	3.6	99.8	1,507	146.0	99.8	595	57.6	99.8	121	11.8	99.8
Indiana	238	21,069	4.1	98.7	907	175.3	99.6	517	100.0	99.6	58	11.2	100.0
Iowa	527	11,407	4.0	94.3	325	114.8	95.1	195	68.9	95.1	37	13.0	95.1
Kansas	324	9,276	4.5	97.2	246	118.1	96.9	181	86.9	96.0	23	11.2	96.9
Kentucky	116	7,384	2.0	100.0	143	39.1	100.0	84	23.0	100.0	15	4.1	100.0
Louisiana	65	9,951	2.3	100.0	123	28.4	100.0	131	30.1	100.0	28	6.6	100.0
Maine	266	5,472	5.3	92.1	41	39.5	93.2	51	49.7	93.2	12	11.6	93.2
Maryland	24	12,916	2.6	100.0	592	118.7	100.0	221	44.4	100.0	28	5.5	100.0
Massachusetts	372	28,747	4.8	95.4	1,045	173.1	95.4	307	50.9	95.4	73	12.1	95.4
Michigan	382	25,767	2.8	98.4	776	83.6	98.7	459	49.5	98.7	70	7.5	99.0
Minnesota	130	13,138	2.9	100.0	483	105.8	100.0	230	50.3	100.0	39	8.5	100.0
Mississippi	47	5,084	1.9	100.0	104	38.7	100.0	75	27.9	100.0	13	4.8	100.0
Missouri	148	20,137	4.1	99.3	511	103.7	99.3	216	43.8	99.3	34	6.9	100.0
Montana	82	2,567	3.1	100.0	31	38.0	100.0	24	29.0	100.0	6	6.7	100.0
Nebraska	269	5,159	4.0	84.0	116	90.2	84.0	77	59.9	84.0	17	13.2	84.0
Nevada	23	3,296	2.1	100.0	120	75.9	100.0	48	30.3	100.0	8	4.8	100.0
New Hampshire	229	5,004	4.5	97.8	125	111.5	97.8	74	65.5	97.8	16	14.5	97.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.--Number of public library materials and number of library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material, and by state: Fiscal year 1995 -- Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Books and serial volumes			Audio			Video			Serial subscriptions		
		Number	Per capita	Response rate	Number	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Number	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Number	Per 1,000 population	Response rate
		(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)		
New Jersey	308	30,052	3.8	95.5	807	103.0	94.2	397	50.8	93.5	76	9.6	95.1
New Mexico	72	3,910	3.4	100.0	70	61.6	100.0	28	24.7	95.8	6	5.5	100.0
New York	741	72,347	4.4	100.0	3,534	212.7	100.0	1,017	61.2	100.0	265	16.0	100.0
North Carolina	74	13,956	2.0	100.0	278	39.4	100.0	210	29.8	100.0	31	4.4	100.0
North Dakota	79	1,950	3.6	100.0	48	87.4	100.0	20	36.6	100.0	4	7.6	100.0
Ohio	250	41,974	3.8	100.0	2,344	210.2	96.4	1,248	111.9	96.4	86	7.7	99.2
Oklahoma	112	5,786	2.3	93.8	76	29.5	93.8	67	26.3	93.8	18	7.0	93.8
Oregon	124	7,130	2.4	88.7	248	85.1	87.1	136	46.5	91.1	22	7.5	98.4
Pennsylvania	455	25,053	2.2	100.0	1,357	116.8	100.0	326	28.1	100.0	51	4.4	100.0
Rhode Island	51	4,228	4.2	90.2	77	77.1	90.2	57	57.2	90.2	8	8.2	88.2
South Carolina	40	6,448	1.8	100.0	143	39.0	100.0	87	23.6	100.0	19	5.1	100.0
South Dakota	112	2,431	4.6	98.2	46	87.6	98.2	28	51.9	98.2	6	10.6	97.3
Tennessee	140	7,931	1.6	100.0	215	42.8	100.0	160	31.8	100.0	18	3.6	100.0
Texas	499	32,206	2.0	99.8	917	56.3	99.4	447	27.4	98.8	73	4.5	98.4
Utah	69	4,969	2.6	98.6	223	117.1	97.1	86	44.9	97.1	11	5.8	98.6
Vermont	200	2,626	5.0	81.0	50	94.5	83.5	32	59.9	82.0	7	14.1	84.5
Virginia	90	16,248	2.5	100.0	527	82.5	98.9	218	34.2	100.0	46	7.2	98.9
Washington	69	14,957	2.8	97.1	753	143.4	97.1	375	71.4	97.1	44	8.3	98.6
West Virginia	97	4,744	2.6	100.0	128	71.1	100.0	60	33.2	100.0	8	4.6	100.0
Wisconsin	381	16,864	3.3	100.0	551	108.0	100.0	353	69.2	100.0	54	10.6	99.2
Wyoming	23	2,344	4.9	100.0	64	135.3	100.0	34	71.3	100.0	10	22.1	100.0

Notes • Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.

• Per capita and per 1,000 population are based on population of legal service area.

• In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 6A.—Number of public library materials and number of library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1995

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Books and serial volumes		Audio		Video		Serial subscriptions	
		Number	Per capita	Number	Per 1,000 population	Number	Per 1,000 population	Number	Per 1,000 population
		(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Total	8,981	695,331	2.8	24,479	97.8	11,236	44.9	1,837	7.3
Response Rate			96.7		96.7		96.8		97.1
1,000,000 or more	20	84,845	2.5	4,247	125.3	947	27.9	245	7.2
500,000 to 999,999	50	87,742	2.6	4,310	126.9	1,380	40.6	205	6.0
250,000 to 499,999	92	73,459	2.4	2,283	74.7	1,022	33.4	169	5.5
100,000 to 249,999	306	98,539	2.2	3,693	82.8	1,611	36.1	237	5.3
50,000 to 99,999	509	84,203	2.4	2,900	83.9	1,500	43.4	225	6.5
25,000 to 49,999	863	83,823	2.9	2,713	93.5	1,567	54.0	238	8.2
10,000 to 24,999	1,657	86,053	3.4	2,503	99.1	1,562	61.8	244	9.7
5,000 to 9,999	1,508	43,801	4.2	1,026	97.7	820	78.1	129	12.3
2,500 to 4,999	1,339	24,847	5.3	444	94.9	400	85.5	70	14.9
1,000 to 2,499	1,644	20,227	7.7	270	102.5	315	119.6	54	20.6
Less than 1,000	993	7,800	13.7	90	159.0	112	196.7	19	34.4

Notes
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- Per capita and Per 1,000 population are based on population of legal service area.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 7.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of book and serial collection, and by state: Fiscal year 1995

State	Number of public libraries	Size of book and serial collection: Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution							
50 States and DC	8,981	4.6	14.2	32.5	20.5	14.0	12.1	2.1	96.7
Alabama	207	10.1	16.4	35.3	22.7	10.1	4.8	0.5	87.0
Alaska	84	16.7	32.1	31.0	14.3	2.4	3.6	0.0	95.2
Arizona	39	0.0	2.6	28.2	12.8	15.4	28.2	12.8	92.3
Arkansas	35	0.0	0.0	2.9	14.3	28.6	51.4	2.9	100.0
California	171	1.8	0.6	2.9	7.0	19.9	53.8	14.0	98.8
Colorado	120	4.2	14.2	40.0	19.2	8.3	11.7	2.5	100.0
Connecticut	195	0.5	3.1	26.2	26.7	23.1	19.0	1.5	90.8
Delaware	30	0.0	3.3	50.0	23.3	13.3	10.0	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Florida	97	0.0	1.0	12.4	25.8	18.6	30.9	11.3	86.6
Georgia	54	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	31.5	57.4	9.3	100.0
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	106	5.7	17.9	41.5	20.8	10.4	3.8	0.0	95.3
Illinois	613	3.4	12.4	36.9	21.2	13.5	12.1	0.5	99.8
Indiana	238	0.4	2.9	31.5	29.8	19.7	13.0	2.5	98.7
Iowa	527	5.3	34.7	42.5	10.4	4.4	2.5	0.2	94.3
Kansas	324	15.1	26.5	34.0	15.7	4.6	3.4	0.6	97.2
Kentucky	116	0.0	1.7	11.2	49.1	30.2	6.0	1.7	100.0
Louisiana	65	0.0	0.0	3.1	13.8	41.5	35.4	6.2	100.0
Maine	266	12.8	31.1	39.8	19.2	3.4	0.4	0.4	92.1
Maryland	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.2	41.7	29.2	100.0
Massachusetts	372	4.3	10.2	24.2	25.5	20.2	14.8	0.8	95.4
Michigan	382	2.6	7.9	36.4	27.0	13.1	11.3	1.8	98.4
Minnesota	130	4.6	14.6	32.3	17.7	13.8	10.8	6.2	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	0.0	4.3	23.4	42.6	27.7	2.1	100.0
Missouri	148	1.4	5.4	31.8	31.1	14.2	12.8	3.4	99.3
Montana	82	3.7	19.5	41.5	22.0	7.3	6.1	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	269	12.3	39.8	35.7	7.1	3.3	1.1	0.7	84.0
Nevada	23	0.0	4.3	26.1	30.4	21.7	8.7	8.7	100.0
New Hampshire	229	8.7	19.2	49.3	13.5	7.9	1.3	0.0	97.8

See notes at end of table

Table 7.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of book and serial collection, and by state: Fiscal year 1995—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Size of book and serial collection: Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution							
New Jersey	308	0.6	0.6	14.9	30.2	29.5	21.4	2.6	95.5
New Mexico	72	11.1	19.4	29.2	18.1	11.1	9.7	1.4	100.0
New York	741	3.0	13.6	37.0	19.3	11.7	14.3	1.1	100.0
North Carolina	74	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	20.3	64.9	5.4	100.0
North Dakota	79	12.7	24.1	35.4	19.0	3.8	5.1	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	0.0	0.0	12.0	26.0	30.0	28.0	4.0	100.0
Oklahoma	112	3.6	17.0	40.2	20.5	11.6	5.4	1.8	93.8
Oregon	124	4.0	11.3	37.9	20.2	16.1	9.7	0.8	88.7
Pennsylvania	455	2.0	11.2	38.9	25.3	14.7	7.0	0.9	100.0
Rhode Island	51	0.0	0.0	27.5	25.5	31.4	13.7	2.0	90.2
South Carolina	40	0.0	0.0	2.5	15.0	42.5	30.0	10.0	100.0
South Dakota	112	9.8	28.6	40.2	13.4	6.3	1.8	0.0	98.2
Tennessee	140	0.0	8.6	42.1	29.3	12.1	5.7	2.1	100.0
Texas	499	0.8	10.4	43.5	23.2	13.6	6.8	1.6	99.8
Utah	69	0.0	7.2	36.2	36.2	7.2	10.1	2.9	98.6
Vermont	200	24.0	36.0	30.0	6.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	81.0
Virginia	90	0.0	1.1	13.3	18.9	21.1	35.6	10.0	100.0
Washington	69	1.4	10.1	27.5	20.3	10.1	17.4	13.0	97.1
West Virginia	97	2.1	8.2	32.0	27.8	19.6	9.3	1.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	2.6	20.7	40.9	16.8	11.5	6.8	0.5	100.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	43.5	39.1	0.0	100.0

Notes:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported books and serial volumes. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 7A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of book and serial collection, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1995

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Size of book and serial collection: Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more
		Percentage distribution						
Total	8,981	4.6	14.2	32.5	20.5	14.0	12.1	2.1
1,000,000 or more	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
500,000 to 999,999	50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
250,000 to 499,999	92	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	27.2	68.5
100,000 to 249,999	306	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.9	76.5	16.7
50,000 to 99,999	509	0.6	0.0	1.2	2.2	18.3	77.6	0.2
25,000 to 49,999	863	0.1	0.3	2.5	12.1	47.9	37.0	0.1
10,000 to 24,999	1,657	0.4	1.1	12.6	42.9	36.3	6.8	0.0
5,000 to 9,999	1,508	0.3	3.6	42.4	45.4	7.9	0.3	0.0
2,500 to 4,999	1,339	1.5	12.4	67.0	18.3	0.7	0.1	0.0
1,000 to 2,499	1,644	6.7	33.8	54.9	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.0
Less than 1,000	993	26.6	48.2	24.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0

Notes:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- The response rate for this table (96.7) is the percentage of libraries for which books and serial volumes and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 8.--Number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, by type, and percentage of librarians and total staff with ALA-MLS, by state: Fiscal year 1995

State	Number of public libraries	Paid FTE staff								Percentage of total FTE librarians with ALA-MLS	Percentage of total FTE staff with ALA-MLS
		Total		Librarians				Other			
						Librarians with ALA-MLS					
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate		
50 States and DC	8,981	115,967.7	97.8	38,694.0	97.8	26,636.2	98.6	77,140.2	98.0	68.8	23.0
Alabama	207	1,328.2	99.0	584.2	99.0	195.4	99.0	744.0	99.0	33.5	14.7
Alaska	84	290.1	100.0	102.4	100.0	62.6	100.0	187.8	100.0	61.2	21.6
Arizona	39	1,474.1	92.3	439.9	89.7	341.7	92.3	1,034.2	89.7	77.7	23.2
Arkansas	35	652.3	100.0	172.4	100.0	82.5	100.0	479.9	100.0	47.9	12.6
California	171	9,882.8	100.0	3,017.1	100.0	2,808.6	100.0	6,851.1	100.0	93.1	28.4
Colorado	120	1,900.9	100.0	592.9	100.0	386.0	100.0	1,308.0	100.0	65.1	20.3
Connecticut	195	2,156.5	91.3	780.6	91.3	627.7	93.8	1,375.9	91.3	80.4	29.1
Delaware	30	202.0	100.0	74.3	100.0	32.3	100.0	127.7	100.0	43.4	16.0
District of Columbia	1	397.0	100.0	139.0	100.0	124.0	100.0	258.0	100.0	89.2	31.2
Florida	97	5,085.1	89.7	1,558.9	88.7	1,210.2	88.7	3,526.2	88.7	77.6	23.8
Georgia	54	2,516.4	100.0	645.4	100.0	606.6	100.0	1,871.0	100.0	94.0	24.1
Hawaii	1	614.1	100.0	179.0	100.0	179.0	100.0	435.1	100.0	100.0	29.2
Idaho	106	437.6	97.2	156.7	97.2	48.6	97.2	280.9	97.2	31.0	11.1
Illinois	613	6,581.2	100.0	2,281.7	100.0	1,476.1	100.0	4,299.7	100.0	64.7	22.4
Indiana	238	3,542.0	100.0	1,001.5	100.0	741.9	100.0	2,540.8	100.0	74.1	20.9
Iowa	527	1,393.1	93.7	755.7	93.7	223.2	95.1	635.5	95.1	29.5	16.0
Kansas	324	1,858.6	97.5	754.3	97.5	205.9	97.5	1,076.3	97.5	27.3	11.1
Kentucky	116	1,190.9	100.0	643.3	100.0	121.0	100.0	547.6	100.0	18.8	10.2
Louisiana	65	1,786.7	100.0	707.6	100.0	293.9	100.0	1,079.2	100.0	41.5	16.5
Maine	266	520.1	91.0	232.1	91.0	86.9	91.0	287.3	91.0	37.5	16.7
Maryland	24	2,740.9	100.0	1,052.5	100.0	1,052.5	100.0	1,688.4	100.0	100.0	38.4
Massachusetts	372	3,352.4	100.0	1,435.0	100.0	955.0	100.0	1,917.4	100.0	66.5	28.5
Michigan	382	3,774.1	99.0	1,499.5	99.0	1,063.5	99.0	2,274.6	99.0	70.9	28.2
Minnesota	130	2,265.7	100.0	713.2	100.0	429.2	100.0	1,552.5	100.0	60.2	18.9
Mississippi	47	1,056.0	100.0	398.0	100.0	127.0	100.0	658.0	100.0	31.9	12.0
Missouri	148	2,473.5	99.3	831.8	99.3	298.0	99.3	1,638.7	99.3	35.8	12.0
Montana	82	281.0	100.0	160.6	100.0	30.9	100.0	120.5	100.0	19.2	11.0
Nebraska	269	676.8	84.4	328.8	84.8	97.6	100.0	348.0	84.8	29.7	14.4
Nevada	23	587.2	100.0	156.3	100.0	100.2	100.0	430.9	100.0	64.1	17.1
New Hampshire	229	614.6	98.7	408.9	98.7	129.0	100.0	205.7	98.7	31.6	21.0

See notes at end of table

Table 8.--Number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, by type, and percentage of librarians and total staff with ALA-MLS, by state: Fiscal year 1995--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Paid FTE staff								Percentage of total FTE librarians with ALA-MLS	Percentage of total FTE staff with ALA-MLS
		Total		Librarians				Other			
						Librarians with ALA-MLS					
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate		
New Jersey	308	4,980.5	95.5	1,400.7	95.5	1,393.7	95.5	3,579.8	95.5	99.5	28.0
New Mexico	72	543.2	100.0	188.4	100.0	103.1	100.0	354.9	100.0	54.7	19.0
New York	741	12,133.0	100.0	3,630.2	100.0	3,269.0	100.0	8,502.9	100.0	90.1	26.9
North Carolina	74	2,411.0	100.0	536.4	100.0	498.6	100.0	1,874.6	100.0	93.0	20.7
North Dakota	79	193.8	100.0	108.0	100.0	18.9	100.0	85.8	100.0	17.5	9.8
Ohio	250	8,523.4	100.0	2,456.9	100.0	1,692.0	100.0	6,066.5	100.0	68.9	19.9
Oklahoma	112	931.7	93.8	416.5	93.8	167.5	93.8	515.2	93.8	40.2	18.0
Oregon	124	1,282.7	99.2	394.3	99.2	271.5	100.0	888.4	99.2	68.9	21.2
Pennsylvania	455	4,068.0	100.0	1,420.5	100.0	962.7	100.0	2,645.8	100.0	67.8	23.7
Rhode Island	51	590.2	92.2	204.8	92.2	169.2	92.2	385.5	92.2	82.6	28.7
South Carolina	40	1,191.0	100.0	442.6	100.0	291.9	100.0	748.4	100.0	65.9	24.5
South Dakota	112	269.1	98.2	110.3	98.2	31.0	99.1	158.8	98.2	28.1	11.5
Tennessee	140	1,569.4	100.0	483.2	100.0	258.2	100.0	1,086.1	100.0	53.4	16.5
Texas	499	5,315.2	100.0	1,817.9	100.0	1,240.7	100.0	3,397.8	100.0	68.2	23.3
Utah	69	784.9	100.0	244.6	100.0	131.3	100.0	540.3	100.0	53.7	16.7
Vermont	200	242.6	90.5	129.4	91.0	36.7	99.0	113.2	97.0	28.3	15.1
Virginia	90	2,983.5	100.0	806.5	100.0	668.2	100.0	2,177.0	100.0	82.9	22.4
Washington	69	2,805.3	100.0	681.7	100.0	642.3	100.0	2,123.6	100.0	94.2	22.9
West Virginia	97	568.5	100.0	239.6	100.0	67.3	100.0	344.2	100.0	28.1	11.8
Wisconsin	381	2,640.4	100.0	1,002.3	100.0	555.3	100.0	1,638.1	100.0	55.4	21.0
Wyoming	23	308.7	100.0	175.7	100.0	30.4	100.0	133.0	100.0	17.3	9.9

Notes • Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the specific item. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
• The Librarians with ALA-MLS, Total column is also reported as part of the Librarians, Total column.
• ALA-MLS - A master's degree from a graduate library education program accredited by the American Library Association (ALA).
• In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 8A.--Number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, by type of paid FTE staff and percentage of librarians and total staff with ALA-MLS, by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1995

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Paid FTE staff				Percentage of total FTE librarians with ALA-MLS	Percentage of total FTE staff with ALA-MLS
		Total	Librarians		Other		
			Total	Librarians with ALA-MLS			
Total	8,981	115,967.7	38,694.0	26,636.2	77,140.2	68.8	23.0
Response rate		97.8	97.8	98.6	98.0		
1,000,000 or more	20	14,011.3	4,261.4	4,078.4	9,749.9	95.7	29.1
500,000 to 999,999	50	16,942.3	4,994.2	4,429.6	11,948.1	88.7	26.1
250,000 to 499,999	92	12,636.5	4,028.4	3,248.2	8,527.1	80.6	25.7
100,000 to 249,999	306	18,290.4	5,370.1	4,296.4	12,918.4	80.0	23.5
50,000 to 99,999	509	15,083.1	4,560.7	3,447.5	10,502.1	75.6	22.9
25,000 to 49,999	863	14,746.1	4,944.0	3,335.2	9,791.2	67.5	22.6
10,000 to 24,999	1,657	13,524.3	4,896.2	2,732.0	8,616.9	55.8	20.2
5,000 to 9,999	1,508	5,778.3	2,535.0	781.0	3,241.6	30.8	13.5
2,500 to 4,999	1,339	2,587.0	1,443.6	203.7	1,138.6	14.1	7.9
1,000 to 2,499	1,644	1,722.1	1,190.5	71.1	530.1	6.0	4.1
Less than 1,000	993	646.4	470.1	13.1	176.3	2.8	2.0

Notes
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- The Librarians with ALA-MLS column is also reported as part of the Librarians, Total column.
- ALA-MLS: A master's degree from a graduate library education program accredited by the American Library Association (ALA).
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 9.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, and by state: Fiscal year 1995

State	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff									
		0	.01 to 99	1 to 1.99	2 to 4.99	5 to 9.99	10 to 24.99	25 to 49.99	50 to 99.99	100 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution									
50 States and DC	8,981	2.2	22.2	16.3	21.8	14.2	13.5	5.1	2.6	2.0	97.8
Alabama	207	1.0	17.4	23.7	28.0	19.8	7.2	0.5	1.4	1.0	99.0
Alaska	84	11.9	46.4	16.7	14.3	6.0	2.4	1.2	0.0	1.2	100.0
Arizona	39	0.0	0.0	5.1	35.9	7.7	12.8	15.4	12.8	10.3	92.3
Arkansas	35	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	22.9	45.7	14.3	2.9	2.9	100.0
California	171	0.6	0.6	1.2	5.8	15.2	27.5	21.6	14.0	13.5	100.0
Colorado	120	0.0	16.7	25.8	22.5	11.7	11.7	4.2	4.2	3.3	100.0
Connecticut	195	2.1	8.7	11.8	20.5	23.1	22.1	9.2	2.1	0.5	91.3
Delaware	30	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.3	16.7	16.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Florida	97	0.0	0.0	2.1	21.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	6.2	14.4	89.7
Georgia	54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	46.3	14.8	13.0	11.1	100.0
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	106	0.9	35.8	19.8	25.5	7.5	8.5	0.9	0.9	0.0	97.2
Illinois	613	0.8	20.9	18.3	22.7	12.9	14.5	5.1	4.4	0.5	100.0
Indiana	238	0.0	8.8	17.6	22.7	17.6	19.7	7.6	3.8	2.1	100.0
Iowa	527	1.3	51.4	21.6	15.2	5.7	3.4	0.8	0.6	0.0	93.7
Kansas	324	4.3	0.0	25.6	46.6	15.1	5.2	1.9	0.0	1.2	97.5
Kentucky	116	0.0	0.9	5.2	41.4	31.0	16.4	2.6	0.9	1.7	100.0
Louisiana	65	0.0	0.0	1.5	12.3	20.0	44.6	7.7	9.2	4.6	100.0
Maine	266	16.9	40.6	12.8	20.3	6.8	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	91.0
Maryland	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	20.8	12.5	33.3	100.0
Massachusetts	372	4.8	17.5	10.2	22.6	20.2	19.6	3.5	1.3	0.3	100.0
Michigan	382	0.3	12.6	22.3	28.8	17.0	10.7	3.9	3.4	1.0	99.0
Minnesota	130	0.0	24.6	16.9	22.3	10.8	13.8	2.3	3.8	5.4	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	19.1	46.8	17.0	6.4	4.3	100.0
Missouri	148	0.0	22.3	8.8	32.4	15.5	14.2	2.0	0.7	4.1	99.3
Montana	82	1.2	34.1	29.3	22.0	3.7	8.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	269	4.5	53.2	22.3	12.3	3.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	84.4
Nevada	23	0.0	4.3	17.4	26.1	8.7	34.8	0.0	0.0	8.7	100.0
New Hampshire	229	3.1	45.0	23.6	14.8	7.0	5.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	98.7

See notes at end of table

Table 9.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, and by state: Fiscal year 1995—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff: 0	.01 to .99	1 to 1.99	2 to 4.99	5 to 9.99	10 to 24.99	25 to 49.99	50 to 99.99	100 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution									
New Jersey	308	0.0	2.3	5.2	22.4	24.7	29.5	10.7	3.6	1.6	95.5
New Mexico	72	9.7	16.7	20.8	18.1	16.7	11.1	5.6	0.0	1.4	100.0
New York	741	0.4	28.7	16.5	17.1	13.5	12.6	7.7	2.4	1.1	100.0
North Carolina	74	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	13.5	43.2	28.4	8.1	4.1	100.0
North Dakota	79	6.3	54.4	8.9	16.5	8.9	3.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	0.0	1.6	2.4	11.6	25.2	30.8	16.0	8.4	4.0	100.0
Oklahoma	112	0.9	25.9	25.9	25.0	10.7	7.1	1.8	0.9	1.8	93.8
Oregon	124	2.4	25.0	10.5	24.2	16.1	12.9	5.6	2.4	0.8	99.2
Pennsylvania	455	2.0	16.0	23.5	27.5	16.3	9.7	3.1	1.5	0.4	100.0
Rhode Island	51	0.0	3.9	17.6	23.5	17.6	29.4	5.9	0.0	2.0	92.2
South Carolina	40	0.0	0.0	2.5	5.0	25.0	42.5	12.5	5.0	7.5	100.0
South Dakota	112	1.8	58.0	17.0	11.6	7.1	3.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	98.2
Tennessee	140	0.0	7.9	22.1	32.1	21.4	12.9	0.7	0.0	2.9	100.0
Texas	499	2.4	20.2	19.8	27.7	13.2	9.4	3.8	1.8	1.6	100.0
Utah	69	0.0	21.7	26.1	21.7	14.5	7.2	4.3	1.4	2.9	100.0
Vermont	200	16.0	54.0	15.5	8.5	5.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.5
Virginia	90	0.0	0.0	3.3	22.2	18.9	26.7	10.0	11.1	7.8	100.0
Washington	69	0.0	24.6	2.9	18.8	13.0	15.9	4.3	7.2	13.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	0.0	18.6	24.7	28.9	14.4	10.3	2.1	0.0	1.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	0.0	30.2	19.7	22.0	12.9	10.0	2.9	1.8	0.5	100.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	34.8	34.8	13.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Notes:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total paid FTE staff. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- Paid staff is one of four criteria used in the Public Libraries Survey to define a public library. Some states report public libraries that do not have paid staff but meet the definition of a public library under state law.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 9A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1995

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff								
		0	.01 to .99	1 to 1.99	2 to 4.99	5 to 9.99	10 to 24.99	25 to 49.99	50 to 99.99	100 or more
		Percentage distribution								
Total	8,981	2.2	22.2	16.3	21.8	14.2	13.5	5.1	2.6	2.0
1,000,000 or more	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
500,000 to 999,999	50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
250,000 to 499,999	92	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.2	4.3	20.7	69.6
100,000 to 249,999	306	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	12.4	32.4	40.5	13.4
50,000 to 99,999	509	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.0	5.3	40.7	38.9	12.4	0.2
25,000 to 49,999	863	0.3	0.3	0.9	4.8	20.9	56.0	13.6	3.2	0.0
10,000 to 24,999	1,657	0.2	1.5	4.6	25.8	39.5	26.1	2.3	0.0	0.0
5,000 to 9,999	1,508	0.1	5.7	17.8	51.1	22.1	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
2,500 to 4,999	1,339	1.6	23.0	37.3	33.7	4.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
1,000 to 2,499	1,644	3.3	58.1	26.0	11.5	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Less than 1,000	993	12.0	62.4	18.2	6.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- The response rate for this table (97.8) is the percentage of libraries for which total paid FTE staff and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- Paid staff is one of four criteria used in the Public Libraries Survey to define a public library. Some states report public libraries that do not have paid staff but meet the definition of a public library under state law.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 10.--Total public library operating income and percentage distribution of public library operating income, by source of income, and by state: Fiscal year 1995

State	Number of public libraries	Source of income					
		Total	Federal	State	Local	Other	Response rate
			Percentage distribution				
50 States and DC	8,981	$5,594,068,625	1.0	12.0	78.3	8.7	97.5
Alabama	207	49,600,901	1.7	8.7	80.3	9.2	99.0
Alaska	84	19,079,848	2.2	5.6	88.3	3.9	100.0
Arizona	39	78,419,579	1.5	0.6	95.9	2.0	92.3
Arkansas	35	25,328,093	1.7	12.1	77.5	8.7	100.0
California	171	610,849,137	1.6	4.1	87.5	6.7	99.4
Colorado	120	98,193,732	0.9	1.4	90.5	7.2	100.0
Connecticut	195	103,309,843	0.4	1.6	86.9	11.2	89.7
Delaware	30	10,815,755	2.6	10.5	76.1	10.9	100.0
District of Columbia	1	21,069,000	2.2	0.0	93.9	3.9	100.0
Florida	97	259,944,252	1.0	9.7	85.7	3.6	88.7
Georgia	54	102,959,695	1.6	21.4	71.8	5.1	100.0
Hawaii	1	22,941,745	2.8	92.2	0.0	5.0	100.0
Idaho	106	17,160,803	2.3	4.3	81.9	11.5	97.2
Illinois	613	370,126,327	0.7	7.6	81.8	10.0	100.0
Indiana	238	168,992,134	0.9	9.6	83.5	6.0	100.0
Iowa	527	51,602,922	0.7	2.3	90.3	6.7	94.7
Kansas	324	53,805,386	1.4	3.3	80.5	14.7	97.5
Kentucky	116	49,524,861	0.8	8.3	80.9	10.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	67,552,189	0.7	6.2	85.9	7.1	100.0
Maine	266	20,735,326	0.1	1.6	67.6	30.7	90.2
Maryland	24	130,272,682	2.1	11.8	74.4	11.6	100.0
Massachusetts	372	146,063,864	0.3	12.4	81.4	5.9	95.2
Michigan	382	195,329,226	1.1	7.2	84.0	7.7	98.7
Minnesota	130	110,235,235	1.1	5.2	87.5	6.2	100.0
Mississippi	47	25,478,651	1.2	20.0	71.8	7.0	100.0
Missouri	148	102,431,663	0.8	1.7	89.1	8.4	99.3
Montana	82	12,823,522	2.8	2.5	84.6	10.1	100.0
Nebraska	269	27,439,934	0.7	1.1	92.2	6.0	84.0
Nevada	23	28,311,603	1.9	0.1	94.6	3.4	100.0
New Hampshire	229	23,450,620	0.7	0.0	87.8	11.5	97.8

See notes at bottom of table

Table 10.--Total public library operating income and percentage distribution of public library operating income, by source of income, and by state: Fiscal year 1995--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Source of income					
		Total	Federal	State	Local	Other	Response rate
			Percentage distribution				
New Jersey	308	$249,754,806	0.7	3.4	90.5	5.5	95.5
New Mexico	72	20,361,296	1.2	2.1	92.4	4.3	100.0
New York	741	642,424,657	0.6	6.6	75.6	17.2	100.0
North Carolina	74	103,219,874	1.9	11.1	80.4	6.7	100.0
North Dakota	79	6,762,075	0.3	7.2	76.0	16.5	100.0
Ohio	250	445,990,349	0.5	71.7	20.3	7.6	100.0
Oklahoma	112	38,904,127	0.9	5.1	85.7	8.2	94.6
Oregon	124	72,302,074	0.5	0.5	88.5	10.6	100.0
Pennsylvania	455	174,934,515	0.8	16.6	63.6	19.0	100.0
Rhode Island	51	23,882,018	0.8	6.1	78.4	14.6	92.2
South Carolina	40	48,999,905	1.6	7.5	85.4	5.5	100.0
South Dakota	112	11,631,601	0.1	0.0	87.8	12.1	98.2
Tennessee	140	57,020,441	3.6	10.6	77.0	8.9	100.0
Texas	499	198,801,799	1.0	0.0	94.6	4.3	100.0
Utah	69	36,077,411	1.5	2.7	89.2	6.6	100.0
Vermont	200	9,458,977	0.0	0.1	68.6	31.3	86.5
Virginia	90	137,799,835	0.5	7.8	85.5	6.1	100.0
Washington	69	161,427,045	0.5	1.0	94.3	4.2	100.0
West Virginia	97	19,536,372	1.2	30.5	59.7	8.6	100.0
Wisconsin	381	119,082,698	0.6	3.9	90.5	5.0	100.0
Wyoming	23	11,848,222	0.4	0.4	88.3	11.0	100.0

Notes
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total income and/or all four sources of income. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- Some federal funds, including Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) funds, are distributed through state library agencies to public libraries and appear in the table under federal income. Other federal funds are used to prov... services that benefit local public libraries through the state library agency or through library cooperatives. These funds are not included in the table because they are not received as income by public libraries.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 10A.--Total public library operating income and percentage distribution of public library operating income, by source of income, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1995

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Source of income				
		Total	Federal	State	Local	Other
			Percentage distribution			
Total	8,981	$5,594,068,625	1.0	12.0	79.3	8.7
1,000,000 or more	20	759,371,396	1.1	11.0	74.7	13.2
500,000 to 999,999	50	926,844,553	1.0	17.4	74.6	7.1
250,000 to 499,999	92	658,644,973	1.2	10.4	82.4	6.0
100,000 to 249,999	306	884,573,065	1.0	9.8	82.8	6.3
50,000 to 99,999	509	705,907,902	0.8	13.8	78.3	7.2
25,000 to 49,999	863	680,363,386	0.9	11.8	79.4	7.9
10,000 to 24,999	1,657	600,777,976	0.8	9.9	79.0	10.3
5,000 to 9,999	1,508	226,829,691	1.0	11.5	74.1	13.4
2,500 to 4,999	1,339	87,175,859	1.5	7.2	74.3	17.0
1,000 to 2,499	1,644	49,924,443	1.9	5.8	68.2	24.1
Less than 1,000	993	13,655,381	2.0	7.1	67.2	23.8

Notes:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- The response rate for this table (97.5) is the percentage of libraries for which total operating income and/or all four sources of income and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- Some federal funds, including Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) funds, are distributed through state library agencies to public libraries and appear in the table under federal income. Other federal funds are used to provide services that benefit local public libraries through the state library agency or through library cooperatives. These funds are not included in the table because they are not received as income by public libraries.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 11.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita library operating income from local sources, and by state: Fiscal year 1995

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita library operating income from local sources: $0 to $.99	$1 to $2.99	$3 to $4.99	$5 to $6.99	$7 to $8.99	$9 to $11.99	$12 to $14.99	$15 to $19.99	$20 to $29.99	$30 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution										
50 States and DC	8,981	5.9	6.4	8.5	9.3	9.0	13.1	10.5	12.5	13.1	11.7	97.5
Alabama	207	6.3	14.5	10.1	15.0	10.1	15.0	12.1	7.2	5.3	4.3	99.0
Alaska	84	17.9	2.4	1.2	6.0	2.4	4.8	2.4	14.3	13.1	35.7	100.0
Arizona	39	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	12.8	12.8	35.9	25.6	7.7	92.3
Arkansas	35	0.0	0.0	22.9	31.4	17.1	11.4	11.4	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
California	171	0.6	0.6	5.3	6.4	3.5	11.1	14.6	17.5	15.2	25.1	99.4
Colorado	120	0.0	0.8	5.8	5.0	10.8	15.8	10.8	15.0	22.5	13.3	100.0
Connecticut	195	6.7	5.6	3.6	2.1	2.1	4.1	7.2	14.9	24.6	29.2	90.3
Delaware	30	0.0	6.7	3.3	10.0	10.0	26.7	16.7	3.3	16.7	6.7	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Florida	97	1.0	3.1	8.2	11.3	7.2	13.4	8.2	18.6	20.6	8.2	89.7
Georgia	54	0.0	5.6	27.8	31.5	13.0	11.1	5.6	3.7	0.0	1.9	100.0
Hawaii	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Idaho	106	3.8	0.0	7.5	9.4	9.4	20.8	15.1	18.9	7.5	7.5	97.2
Illinois	613	1.0	1.0	6.9	8.2	8.2	14.2	12.6	13.2	14.8	20.1	100.0
Indiana	238	0.4	0.4	1.7	1.7	5.0	6.7	5.0	21.0	26.1	31.9	100.0
Iowa	527	0.8	3.6	6.8	12.7	11.6	20.7	16.3	15.2	9.7	2.7	94.7
Kansas	324	0.6	2.5	9.0	17.0	10.8	20.1	14.5	14.2	7.7	3.7	96.6
Kentucky	116	2.6	5.2	12.1	18.1	22.4	20.7	6.0	8.6	4.3	0.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	0.0	0.0	4.6	9.2	13.8	20.0	15.4	20.0	13.8	3.1	100.0
Maine	266	16.2	15.8	12.8	7.5	7.5	7.9	12.4	8.3	9.4	2.3	90.2
Maryland	24	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	16.7	25.0	4.2	16.7	25.0	8.3	100.0
Massachusetts	372	4.3	2.7	6.7	6.7	8.1	12.4	11.6	16.7	19.1	11.8	95.2
Michigan	382	0.5	1.0	5.2	11.5	14.4	18.6	13.9	15.2	12.0	7.6	98.7
Minnesota	130	0.0	0.0	2.3	4.6	5.4	12.3	10.8	19.2	17.7	27.7	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	4.3	34.0	25.5	21.3	12.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missouri	148	4.1	0.0	12.2	14.2	14.2	18.2	17.6	13.5	3.4	2.7	99.3
Montana	82	1.2	3.7	4.9	4.9	9.8	22.0	23.2	13.4	14.6	2.4	100.0
Nebraska	269	3.0	2.2	5.9	4.8	5.6	18.2	19.0	17.8	17.5	5.9	84.0
Nevada	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	8.7	13.0	8.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	100.0
New Hampshire	229	5.2	7.0	7.4	7.0	6.6	9.2	12.2	16.2	17.9	11.4	97.8

See notes at end of table

Table 11.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita library operating income from local sources, and by state: Fiscal year 1995--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita library operating income from local sources										
		$0 to $.99	$1 to $2.99	$3 to $4.99	$5 to $6.99	$7 to $8.99	$9 to $11.99	$12 to $14.99	$15 to $19.99	$20 to $29.99	$30 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution										
New Jersey	308	0.6	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.9	2.9	4.9	12.3	28.6	42.9	95.5
New Mexico	72	6.9	8.3	5.6	1.4	8.3	15.3	13.9	15.3	19.4	5.6	100.0
New York	741	1.3	7.0	9.0	8.2	8.0	11.1	6.9	9.6	11.7	27.1	100.0
North Carolina	74	0.0	1.4	16.2	13.5	20.3	18.9	9.5	8.1	9.5	2.7	100.0
North Dakota	79	3.8	10.1	31.6	24.1	13.9	7.6	6.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	73.2	2.8	3.6	2.0	3.6	2.8	2.0	4.0	2.8	3.2	100.0
Oklahoma	112	0.9	1.8	5.4	14.3	10.7	22.3	15.2	20.5	5.4	3.6	94.6
Oregon	124	0.8	0.8	2.4	5.6	5.6	21.0	9.7	9.7	29.0	15.3	100.0
Pennsylvania	455	14.5	31.9	19.6	10.3	7.5	7.5	3.1	2.9	2.2	0.7	100.0
Rhode Island	51	5.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	9.8	17.6	7.8	37.3	13.7	92.2
South Carolina	40	0.0	2.5	12.5	35.0	17.5	15.0	5.0	10.0	2.5	0.0	100.0
South Dakota	112	2.7	5.4	3.6	7.1	11.6	17.9	14.3	13.4	18.8	5.4	98.2
Tennessee	140	13.6	12.9	24.3	19.3	12.1	4.3	4.3	3.6	4.3	1.4	100.0
Texas	499	4.4	13.0	12.8	13.4	12.2	16.2	9.6	9.0	6.6	2.6	100.0
Utah	69	0.0	2.9	11.6	13.0	10.1	21.7	13.0	18.8	2.9	5.8	100.0
Vermont	200	17.0	18.5	10.0	11.0	11.0	6.5	8.5	6.5	5.0	6.0	88.0
Virginia	90	0.0	3.3	10.0	14.4	21.1	13.3	11.1	10.0	11.1	5.6	100.0
Washington	69	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.4	5.8	10.1	5.8	11.6	33.3	29.0	98.6
West Virginia	97	26.8	33.0	15.5	5.2	7.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.1	1.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	0.0	1.6	3.4	6.8	7.1	14.7	13.9	19.7	25.5	7.3	100.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	13.0	8.7	26.1	21.7	21.7	100.0

Notes:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rouding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which local income and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- Per capita is based on per capita population of legal service area.
- Hawaii did not receive any operating income from local sources.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 11A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita library operating income from local sources, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1995

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Per capita library operating income from local sources									
		$0 to $.99	$1 to $2.99	$3 to $4.99	$5 to $6.99	$7 to $8.99	$9 to $11.99	$12 to $14.99	$15 to $19.99	$20 to $29.99	$30 or more
		Percentage distribution									
Total	8,981	5.9	6.4	8.5	9.3	9.0	13.1	10.5	12.5	13.1	11.7
1,000,000 or more	20	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	10.0	25.0	25.0	30.0	0.0
500,000 to 999,999	50	2.0	0.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	8.0	6.0	26.0	32.0	16.0
250,000 to 499,999	92	6.5	0.0	2.2	6.5	4.3	15.2	10.9	18.5	25.0	10.9
100,000 to 249,999	306	3.9	2.6	5.9	9.2	9.2	11.4	12.1	15.0	19.6	11.1
50,000 to 99,999	509	5.1	4.5	9.2	10.4	8.4	11.8	10.0	11.4	14.3	14.7
25,000 to 49,999	863	6.3	5.3	8.1	7.4	7.6	9.8	8.5	14.1	16.7	16.1
10,000 to 24,999	1,657	6.8	6.3	7.1	6.2	7.5	12.4	8.1	12.3	16.5	16.8
5,000 to 9,999	1,508	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.4	8.8	13.1	10.1	13.7	13.8	11.1
2,500 to 4,999	1,339	5.2	7.5	8.2	10.0	11.3	15.0	12.3	11.9	10.3	8.3
1,000 to 2,499	1,644	5.4	7.1	10.3	12.3	11.3	13.8	11.9	12.3	8.5	7.1
Less than 1,000	993	6.5	7.3	11.3	11.9	7.0	14.8	12.1	8.7	9.4	11.1

Notes:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- The response rate for this table (97.5) is the percentage of libraries for which local income and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- Per capita is based on per capita population of legal service area.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey: Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 12.--Total public library operating expenditures and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by state: Fiscal year 1995

State	Number of public libraries	Type of expenditure				Response rate
		Total	Staff	Collection	Other	
			Percentage distribution			
50 States and DC	8,981	$5,226,215,759	64.9	15.1	20.0	97.4
Alabama	207	48,034,197	62.7	16.8	20.6	99.0
Alaska	84	18,549,007	66.3	11.6	22.0	100.0
Arizona	39	72,897,821	60.2	14.8	25.0	92.3
Arkansas	35	22,237,291	59.3	17.5	23.2	100.0
California	171	557,101,787	65.7	12.8	21.5	99.4
Colorado	120	89,917,895	62.3	14.8	22.9	100.0
Connecticut	195	100,961,385	69.0	13.7	17.4	89.2
Delaware	30	9,405,351	64.6	17.4	18.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	21,045,000	74.0	10.8	15.3	100.0
Florida	97	238,557,198	59.9	16.4	23.8	88.7
Georgia	54	104,360,976	66.0	14.1	20.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	23,365,991	69.6	11.7	18.7	100.0
Idaho	106	16,413,022	61.8	14.2	24.0	97.2
Illinois	613	314,330,988	65.2	15.2	19.6	100.0
Indiana	238	158,951,101	57.4	17.5	25.1	100.0
Iowa	527	50,125,852	63.0	16.5	20.4	94.9
Kansas	324	49,572,322	57.6	17.8	24.5	97.5
Kentucky	116	44,620,171	57.3	15.5	27.1	100.0
Louisiana	65	64,189,020	59.3	13.2	27.5	100.0
Maine	266	19,059,244	64.2	15.4	20.4	90.6
Maryland	24	127,486,464	69.2	15.3	15.4	100.0
Massachusetts	372	143,145,523	67.0	18.2	14.7	95.2
Michigan	382	179,003,642	65.8	13.2	20.9	98.7
Minnesota	130	108,366,184	68.4	13.6	18.0	100.0
Mississippi	47	23,895,559	66.0	15.5	18.6	100.0
Missouri	148	92,289,658	60.1	20.4	19.5	99.3
Montana	82	10,296,403	60.0	13.0	26.9	100.0
Nebraska	269	25,530,855	58.5	18.5	23.0	84.0
Nevada	23	27,381,826	66.6	24.0	9.5	100.0
New Hampshire	229	23,176,297	67.1	16.8	16.1	97.8

See notes at end of table

Table 12.–Total public library operating expenditures and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by state: Fiscal year 1995–Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of expenditure				
		Total	Staff	Collection	Other	Response rate
			Percentage distribution			
New Jersey	308	$242,693,525	68.0	13.5	18.4	95.5
New Mexico	72	20,732,667	61.8	16.9	21.3	100.0
New York	741	614,193,786	67.1	13.3	19.6	100.0
North Carolina	74	97,971,870	64.9	16.7	18.4	100.0
North Dakota	79	6,581,568	57.2	16.6	26.2	100.0
Ohio	250	386,731,594	61.3	19.0	19.8	100.0
Oklahoma	112	34,539,404	68.5	12.6	18.9	93.8
Oregon	124	66,257,725	66.1	13.5	20.4	100.0
Pennsylvania	455	169,754,168	64.8	13.0	22.2	100.0
Rhode Island	51	23,684,449	70.7	11.5	17.8	92.2
South Carolina	40	47,076,261	60.7	20.5	18.9	100.0
South Dakota	112	9,662,066	65.9	16.5	17.6	98.2
Tennessee	140	51,165,505	63.3	13.9	22.8	100.0
Texas	499	196,399,927	68.2	15.4	16.4	100.0
Utah	69	35,856,817	64.3	17.6	18.1	100.0
Vermont	200	8,867,211	62.8	16.0	21.2	84.5
Virginia	90	134,172,575	64.8	17.0	18.2	100.0
Washington	69	149,359,832	67.9	13.9	18.2	100.0
West Virginia	97	18,872,415	61.3	15.9	22.8	100.0
Wisconsin	381	116,509,293	69.0	14.7	16.3	100.0
Wyoming	23	10,865,071	68.5	14.4	17.0	100.0

Notes:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total expenditures and/or all three types of expenditures. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 12A.--Total public library operating expenditures and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1995

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of expenditure			
		Total	Staff	Collection	Other
			Percentage distribution		
Total	8,981	$5,226,215,759	64.9	15.1	20.0
1,000,000 or more	20	742,202,695	67.7	13.4	18.8
500,000 to 999,999	50	868,644,380	64.3	15.9	19.8
250,000 to 499,999	92	617,481,039	63.8	14.6	21.6
100,000 to 249,999	306	821,004,318	65.3	14.6	20.1
50,000 to 99,999	509	654,975,311	66.6	14.5	18.9
25,000 to 49,999	863	626,665,827	65.4	15.4	19.2
10,000 to 24,999	1,657	550,744,772	64.1	15.7	20.2
5,000 to 9,999	1,508	207,476,621	60.1	17.1	22.8
2,500 to 4,999	1,339	79,577,168	58.9	18.9	22.2
1,000 to 2,499	1,644	45,214,074	54.1	21.0	24.9
Less than 1,000	993	12,229,554	50.6	22.8	26.6

Notes:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- The response rate for this table (97.4) is the percentage of libraries for which total expenditures and/or all three types of expenditures and a nonzero value for total population of legal service area were reported. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 13.--Per capita public library operating expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by state: Fiscal year 1995

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita expenditures, by type							
		Total		Staff		Collection		Other	
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate
50 States and DC	8,981	$20.88	97.4	$13.55	97.5	$3.15	97.3	$4.18	97.4
Alabama	207	12.32	99.0	7.72	99.0	2.06	95.7	2.53	99.0
Alaska	84	30.12	100.0	19.98	100.0	3.50	100.0	6.64	100.0
Arizona	39	18.13	92.3	10.92	89.7	2.67	92.3	4.53	92.3
Arkansas	35	9.82	100.0	5.83	100.0	1.72	97.1	2.28	100.0
California	171	17.24	99.4	11.33	99.4	2.20	98.2	3.71	100.0
Colorado	120	24.00	100.0	14.94	100.0	3.55	100.0	5.50	100.0
Connecticut	195	30.83	89.2	21.26	89.2	4.21	89.7	5.36	89.7
Delaware	30	14.12	100.0	9.12	100.0	2.46	100.0	2.54	100.0
District of Columbia	1	34.68	100.0	25.65	100.0	3.74	100.0	5.29	100.0
Florida	97	17.81	88.7	10.66	88.7	2.92	88.7	4.23	88.7
Georgia	54	14.47	100.0	9.55	100.0	2.04	100.0	2.89	100.0
Hawaii	1	19.94	100.0	13.88	100.0	2.33	100.0	3.73	100.0
Idaho	106	17.07	97.2	10.55	97.2	2.43	97.2	4.10	97.2
Illinois	613	30.46	100.0	19.87	100.0	4.62	100.0	5.97	100.0
Indiana	238	30.72	100.0	17.65	100.0	5.36	100.0	7.71	100.0
Iowa	527	17.72	94.9	11.17	94.5	2.93	94.9	3.62	95.1
Kansas	324	23.80	97.5	13.72	96.3	4.24	97.5	5.84	97.5
Kentucky	116	12.22	100.0	7.01	100.0	1.90	100.0	3.32	100.0
Louisiana	65	14.79	100.0	8.77	100.0	1.96	100.0	4.07	100.0
Maine	266	18.44	90.6	11.83	90.2	2.85	90.2	3.76	90.2
Maryland	24	25.58	100.0	17.70	100.0	3.93	100.0	3.95	100.0
Massachusetts	372	23.70	95.2	15.89	95.2	4.32	95.2	3.49	95.2
Michigan	382	19.29	98.7	12.70	98.7	2.55	98.7	4.04	98.7
Minnesota	130	23.71	100.0	16.23	100.0	3.22	100.0	4.26	100.0
Mississippi	47	8.86	100.0	5.84	100.0	1.37	100.0	1.65	100.0
Missouri	148	18.73	99.3	11.25	99.3	3.82	99.3	3.65	99.3
Montana	82	12.52	100.0	7.52	100.0	1.63	100.0	3.37	100.0
Nebraska	269	19.78	84.0	11.58	84.0	3.66	84.0	4.54	84.0
Nevada	23	17.31	100.0	11.52	100.0	4.15	100.0	1.64	100.0
New Hampshire	229	20.62	97.8	13.83	97.4	3.47	97.4	3.31	96.9

See notes at end of table

Table 13.--Per capita public library operating expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by state: Fiscal year 1995--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita expenditures, by type							
		Total		Staff		Collection		Other	
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate
New Jersey	308	$30.99	95.5	$21.08	95.5	$4.20	95.5	$5.71	95.1
New Mexico	72	18.26	100.0	11.28	100.0	3.09	100.0	3.88	100.0
New York	741	36.96	100.0	24.78	100.0	4.93	100.0	7.24	100.0
North Carolina	74	13.91	100.0	9.02	100.0	2.32	100.0	2.56	100.0
North Dakota	79	12.07	100.0	6.91	100.0	2.00	100.0	3.16	100.0
Ohio	250	34.68	100.0	21.24	100.0	6.58	100.0	6.86	100.0
Oklahoma	112	13.46	93.8	9.22	93.8	1.70	93.8	2.55	93.8
Oregon	124	22.75	100.0	15.03	100.0	3.07	100.0	4.64	100.0
Pennsylvania	455	14.60	100.0	9.46	100.0	1.90	100.0	3.24	100.0
Rhode Island	51	23.60	92.2	16.68	92.2	2.72	92.2	4.21	92.2
South Carolina	40	12.85	100.0	7.79	100.0	2.63	100.0	2.42	100.0
South Dakota	112	18.21	98.2	12.00	98.2	3.01	97.3	3.20	98.2
Tennessee	140	10.18	100.0	6.44	100.0	1.42	100.0	2.32	100.0
Texas	499	12.06	100.0	8.23	100.0	1.86	100.0	1.97	100.0
Utah	69	18.79	100.0	12.08	100.0	3.30	100.0	3.41	100.0
Vermont	200	16.86	84.5	10.58	91.0	2.70	86.5	3.58	85.0
Virginia	90	21.01	100.0	13.61	100.0	3.56	100.0	3.83	100.0
Washington	69	28.45	100.0	19.32	100.0	3.95	100.0	5.18	100.0
West Virginia	97	10.52	100.0	6.45	100.0	1.67	100.0	2.40	100.0
Wisconsin	381	22.84	100.0	15.76	100.0	3.36	100.0	3.72	100.0
Wyoming	23	22.88	100.0	15.68	100.0	3.30	100.0	3.89	100.0

Notes • Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.
• Per capita is based on population of legal service area. Per capita expenditures by type may not sum due to differential response rates.
• In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 13A.--Per capita public library operating expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1995

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Per capita expenditures, by type			
		Total	Staff	Collection	Other
Total	8,981	$20.88	$13.55	$3.15	$4.18
Response rate		97.4	97.5	97.3	97.4
1,000,000 or more	20	21.9	14.8	2.9	4.1
500,000 to 999,999	50	25.6	16.4	4.1	5.1
250,000 to 499,999	92	20.2	12.9	3.0	4.4
100,000 to 249,999	306	18.4	12.0	2.7	3.7
50,000 to 99,999	509	19.0	12.6	2.8	3.6
25,000 to 49,999	863	21.6	14.1	3.3	4.1
10,000 to 24,999	1,657	21.8	14.0	3.4	4.4
5,000 to 9,999	1,508	19.8	11.9	3.4	4.5
2,500 to 4,999	1,339	17.0	10.0	3.2	3.8
1,000 to 2,499	1,644	17.2	9.3	3.6	4.3
Less than 1,000	993	21.6	10.9	4.9	5.7

Notes
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- Per capita is based on population of legal service area. Per capita expenditures by type may not sum due to differential response rates.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 14.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures, and by state: Fiscal year 1995

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures: Less than $10,000	$10,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $199,999	$200,000 to $399,999	$400,000 to $699,999	$700,000 to $999,999	$1,000,000 to $4,999,999	$5,000,000 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution									
50 States and DC	8,981	10.9	28.4	14.2	13.0	11.2	8.2	3.8	8.5	1.8	97.4
Alabama	207	8.2	39.1	13.5	19.3	12.6	2.4	1.4	2.9	0.5	99.0
Alaska	84	23.8	39.3	10.7	8.3	8.3	4.8	1.2	2.4	1.2	100.0
Arizona	39	2.6	10.3	17.9	12.8	10.3	2.6	5.1	30.8	7.7	92.3
Arkansas	35	0.0	2.9	0.0	17.1	22.9	34.3	11.4	11.4	0.0	100.0
California	171	0.6	1.2	1.2	5.3	13.5	12.9	7.6	42.7	15.2	99.4
Colorado	120	2.5	32.5	23.3	9.2	9.2	7.5	1.7	10.8	3.3	100.0
Connecticut	195	2.1	12.8	14.9	13.3	22.1	14.4	7.7	11.8	1.0	89.2
Delaware	30	0.0	0.0	33.3	26.7	20.0	6.7	10.0	3.3	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Florida	97	1.0	2.1	6.2	17.5	15.5	13.4	7.2	25.8	11.3	88.7
Georgia	54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	22.2	16.7	35.2	7.4	100.0
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	106	13.2	41.5	16.0	15.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.8	0.0	97.2
Illinois	613	5.4	32.0	15.3	12.1	10.1	9.6	4.1	10.9	0.5	100.0
Indiana	238	1.7	17.6	17.6	13.0	17.2	12.2	7.6	10.9	2.1	100.0
Iowa	527	20.9	52.4	11.0	7.8	3.8	1.7	0.8	1.7	0.0	94.9
Kansas	324	35.5	35.8	12.0	7.1	4.6	1.9	0.3	1.9	0.9	97.5
Kentucky	116	0.0	7.8	16.4	39.7	19.8	8.6	2.6	3.4	1.7	100.0
Louisiana	65	0.0	0.0	4.6	13.8	24.6	29.2	3.1	20.0	4.6	100.0
Maine	266	37.6	31.2	12.8	10.5	5.3	1.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	90.6
Maryland	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	12.5	20.8	25.0	33.3	100.0
Massachusetts	372	9.9	16.9	11.8	19.9	18.0	11.3	6.7	5.1	0.3	95.2
Michigan	382	2.4	23.0	22.3	19.1	12.3	7.6	2.9	9.4	1.0	98.7
Minnesota	130	3.8	29.2	19.2	12.3	5.4	13.8	3.1	9.2	3.8	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	6.4	10.6	12.8	31.9	21.3	6.4	10.6	0.0	100.0
Missouri	148	6.8	28.4	23.0	12.8	11.5	8.1	4.1	2.0	3.4	99.3
Montana	82	9.8	46.3	17.1	12.2	6.1	2.4	4.9	1.2	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	269	39.0	40.9	7.4	7.1	1.5	3.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	84.0
Nevada	23	0.0	13.0	21.7	17.4	13.0	8.7	13.0	8.7	4.3	100.0
New Hampshire	229	19.2	43.2	17.5	7.0	6.6	4.4	0.4	1.7	0.0	97.8

See notes at end of table

Table 14.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures, and by state: Fiscal year 1995--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures: Less than $10,000	$10,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $199,999	$200,000 to $399,999	$400,000 to $699,999	$700,000 to $999,999	$1,000,000 to $4,999,999	$5,000,000 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution									
New Jersey	308	0.3	6.2	9.4	14.9	19.8	21.1	8.1	17.9	2.3	95.5
New Mexico	72	15.3	31.9	13.9	18.1	4.2	8.3	2.8	4.2	1.4	100.0
New York	741	5.4	33.5	14.8	11.6	10.3	6.3	3.8	13.1	1.2	100.0
North Carolina	74	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	18.9	23.0	16.2	31.1	5.4	100.0
North Dakota	79	43.0	30.4	10.1	6.3	5.1	1.3	1.3	2.5	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	0.0	3.6	4.8	13.2	23.2	19.2	10.0	22.4	3.6	100.0
Oklahoma	112	9.8	45.5	13.4	13.4	6.3	3.6	3.6	2.7	1.8	93.8
Oregon	124	9.7	25.8	12.1	13.7	15.3	8.1	4.8	9.7	0.8	100.0
Pennsylvania	455	3.7	32.1	21.8	17.4	11.6	6.2	3.1	3.7	0.4	100.0
Rhode Island	51	0.0	13.7	9.8	25.5	13.7	23.5	3.9	7.8	2.0	92.2
South Carolina	40	0.0	0.0	2.5	10.0	25.0	25.0	12.5	17.5	7.5	100.0
South Dakota	112	41.1	33.0	12.5	3.6	5.4	2.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	98.2
Tennessee	140	5.7	33.6	20.0	15.7	7.1	12.9	2.1	0.7	2.1	100.0
Texas	499	8.2	34.5	19.6	14.2	9.8	4.4	3.2	4.6	1.4	100.0
Utah	69	2.9	37.7	15.9	20.3	7.2	4.3	2.9	5.8	2.9	100.0
Vermont	200	41.0	38.5	11.0	5.0	3.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	84.5
Virginia	90	0.0	3.3	12.2	8.9	23.3	14.4	10.0	22.2	5.6	100.0
Washington	69	14.5	15.9	2.9	10.1	14.5	10.1	2.9	17.4	11.6	100.0
West Virginia	97	3.1	39.2	21.6	17.5	6.2	6.2	4.1	2.1	0.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	5.8	36.7	16.3	15.0	12.3	6.3	1.6	5.5	0.5	100.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	4.3	4.3	30.4	17.4	30.4	0.0	13.0	0.0	100.0

Notes
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total expenditures. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 14A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1995

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures								
		Less than $10,000	$10,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $199,999	$200,000 to $399,999	$400,000 to $699,999	$700,000 to $999,999	$1,000,000 to $4,999,999	$5,000,000 or more
		Percentage distribution								
Total	8,981	10.9	28.4	14.2	13.0	11.2	8.2	3.8	8.5	1.8
1,000,000 or more	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
500,000 to 999,999	50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
250,000 to 499,999	92	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	34.8	59.8
100,000 to 249,999	306	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	4.9	6.9	75.8	10.8
50,000 to 99,999	509	0.0	0.2	0.6	2.2	7.9	19.6	19.4	49.7	0.4
25,000 to 49,999	863	0.2	0.9	2.1	8.3	22.1	29.3	17.4	19.5	0.1
10,000 to 24,999	1,657	0.6	4.3	11.0	25.2	32.0	18.3	4.2	4.4	0.0
5,000 to 9,999	1,508	0.8	17.5	31.6	31.8	14.0	3.7	0.3	0.4	0.0
2,500 to 4,999	1,339	3.7	51.8	31.2	10.8	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
1,000 to 2,499	1,644	18.4	69.5	9.4	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Less than 1,000	993	60.8	36.9	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Notes
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- The response rate for this table (97.4) is the percentage of libraries for which total operating expenditures and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 15.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita total operating expenditures, and by state: Fiscal year 1995

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita total operating expenditures										
		$0 to $.99	$1 to $2.99	$3 to $4.99	$5 to $6.99	$7 to $8.99	$9 to $11.99	$12 to $14.99	$15 to $19.99	$20 to $29.99	$30 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution										
50 States and DC	8,981	1.0	2.5	5.5	7.4	9.1	13.6	11.7	15.6	16.9	16.6	97.4
Alabama	207	0.5	7.2	12.6	7.7	13.0	15.5	13.0	15.5	8.2	6.8	99.0
Alaska	84	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.6	2.4	3.6	1.2	6.0	14.3	65.5	100.0
Arizona	39	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.6	10.3	23.1	30.8	23.1	7.7	92.3
Arkansas	35	0.0	0.0	5.7	31.4	31.4	14.3	2.9	11.4	2.9	0.0	100.0
California	171	0.0	0.6	4.1	4.7	5.3	11.1	11.7	20.5	18.7	23.4	99.4
Colorado	120	0.0	0.8	1.7	7.5	8.3	15.8	14.2	15.0	20.0	16.7	100.0
Connecticut	195	1.0	4.1	3.1	1.5	1.0	4.6	5.6	7.7	32.8	38.5	89.2
Delaware	30	0.0	0.0	3.3	6.7	16.7	26.7	6.7	3.3	23.3	13.3	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Florida	97	0.0	1.0	2.1	6.2	10.3	15.5	12.4	19.6	23.7	9.3	88.7
Georgia	54	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	16.7	27.8	25.9	20.4	3.7	1.9	100.0
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Idaho	106	0.0	0.9	3.8	3.8	10.4	17.0	17.9	19.8	15.1	11.3	97.2
Illinois	613	0.0	0.2	0.7	3.8	7.2	13.9	13.5	18.8	20.1	22.0	100.0
Indiana	238	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.8	1.7	8.0	5.9	10.9	30.7	40.3	100.0
Iowa	527	0.4	1.9	5.7	10.8	13.5	18.8	15.0	16.3	14.2	3.4	94.9
Kansas	324	0.3	0.6	0.9	3.1	4.3	14.5	17.6	26.2	22.2	10.2	97.5
Kentucky	116	0.0	4.3	6.0	13.8	21.6	25.9	16.4	8.6	3.4	0.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.1	10.8	20.0	16.9	23.1	21.5	1.5	100.0
Maine	266	4.9	9.0	13.5	9.4	8.3	7.9	9.8	14.3	12.4	10.5	90.6
Maryland	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	25.0	25.0	29.2	12.5	100.0
Massachusetts	372	3.8	0.3	4.6	5.4	7.5	12.4	12.6	17.2	19.6	16.7	95.2
Michigan	382	0.3	1.0	2.9	7.1	9.5	22.3	17.3	16.8	13.4	9.2	98.7
Minnesota	130	0.0	0.8	1.5	1.5	2.3	10.0	16.2	17.7	19.2	30.8	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	0.0	12.8	17.0	36.2	27.7	4.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missouri	148	0.0	0.0	8.1	14.2	18.9	16.9	15.5	15.5	8.8	2.0	99.3
Montana	82	0.0	1.2	7.3	8.5	11.0	29.3	12.2	22.0	7.3	1.2	100.0
Nebraska	269	1.1	2.2	2.2	5.9	5.6	12.6	13.0	26.0	22.3	8.9	84.0
Nevada	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	13.0	8.7	21.7	21.7	26.1	100.0
New Hampshire	229	3.9	5.7	5.7	6.1	3.1	9.6	12.2	19.2	17.0	17.5	97.8

See notes at end of table

Table 15.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita total operating expenditures, and by state: Fiscal year 1995--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita total operating expenditures										
		$0 to $.99	$1 to $2.99	$3 to $4.99	$5 to $6.99	$7 to $8.99	$9 to $11.99	$12 to $14.99	$15 to $19.99	$20 to $29.99	$30 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution										
New Jersey	308	0.0	0.6	0.6	2.3	2.6	3.6	2.9	9.7	31.2	46.4	95.5
New Mexico	72	1.4	5.6	6.9	2.8	2.8	6.9	18.1	19.4	20.8	15.3	100.0
New York	741	0.0	0.5	1.8	4.5	8.4	9.3	8.4	12.1	17.1	37.9	100.0
North Carolina	74	0.0	0.0	2.7	5.4	18.9	25.7	20.3	13.5	9.5	4.1	100.0
North Dakota	79	5.1	6.3	8.9	19.0	22.8	12.7	11.4	11.4	2.5	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	2.8	1.6	4.8	15.2	31.6	42.4	100.0
Oklahoma	112	0.0	0.9	4.5	7.1	12.5	17.0	19.6	17.0	18.8	2.7	93.8
Oregon	124	1.6	0.0	2.4	7.3	5.6	20.2	8.9	19.4	21.0	13.7	100.0
Pennsylvania	455	1.3	4.8	14.9	16.9	14.9	15.8	11.4	10.8	5.9	3.1	100.0
Rhode Island	51	2.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	11.8	11.8	25.5	29.4	92.2
South Carolina	40	0.0	0.0	2.5	25.0	25.0	17.5	17.5	5.0	7.5	0.0	100.0
South Dakota	112	1.8	4.5	5.4	7.1	10.7	17.9	12.5	15.2	20.5	4.5	98.2
Tennessee	140	5.7	12.1	25.7	16.4	16.4	8.6	4.3	3.6	4.3	2.9	100.0
Texas	499	2.0	8.0	13.4	13.8	13.2	17.8	9.4	10.8	7.8	3.6	100.0
Utah	69	0.0	0.0	4.3	11.6	2.9	27.5	13.0	26.1	8.7	5.8	100.0
Vermont	200	5.5	12.0	9.0	11.5	6.5	9.5	9.5	13.5	10.5	12.5	84.5
Virginia	90	0.0	0.0	4.4	5.6	14.4	18.9	15.6	22.2	11.1	7.8	100.0
Washington	69	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.9	13.0	5.8	13.0	24.6	36.2	100.0
West Virginia	97	1.0	3.1	25.8	24.7	15.5	13.4	5.2	3.1	5.2	3.1	100.0
Wisconsin	381	0.0	0.5	2.6	6.8	7.3	12.6	13.6	20.7	24.4	11.3	100.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	8.7	4.3	34.8	26.1	21.7	100.0

Notes
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which total operating expenditures and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- Per capita is based on population of legal service area.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 15A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita total operating expenditures, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1995

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Per capita total operating expenditures									
		$0 to $.99	$1 to $2.99	$3 to $4.99	$5 to $6.99	$7 to $8.99	$9 to $11.99	$12 to $14.99	$15 to $19.99	$20 to $29.99	$30 or more
		Percentage distribution									
Total	8,981	1.0	2.5	5.5	7.4	9.1	13.6	11.7	15.6	16.9	16.6
1,000,000 or more	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	10.0	15.0	35.0	20.0	15.0
500,000 to 999,999	50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	8.0	2.0	24.0	30.0	32.0
250,000 to 499,999	92	0.0	5.4	0.0	3.3	5.4	8.7	13.0	22.8	25.0	16.3
100,000 to 249,999	306	0.3	0.3	4.2	4.9	8.5	12.7	13.1	21.9	21.2	12.7
50,000 to 99,999	509	0.4	1.8	4.3	5.1	11.2	14.1	12.8	16.1	15.7	18.5
25,000 to 49,999	863	0.7	1.7	4.6	7.0	8.0	11.2	10.3	15.2	22.2	19.0
10,000 to 24,999	1,657	0.7	1.9	6.1	6.5	8.1	12.4	9.5	14.7	19.4	20.8
5,000 to 9,999	1,508	0.4	2.6	5.6	7.1	9.2	14.9	11.7	14.3	17.9	16.4
2,500 to 4,999	1,339	1.0	2.8	6.2	8.5	9.9	15.4	14.3	15.5	15.0	11.4
1,000 to 2,499	1,644	1.2	3.2	5.9	9.6	10.9	15.	12.0	15.9	12.8	13.2
Less than 1,000	993	3.2	3.8	5.1	7.8	7.2	11.7	12.0	15.2	14.0	20.0

Notes
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- The response rate for this table (97.4) is the percentage of libraries for which total operating expenditures and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported reported. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- Per capita is based on population of legal service area.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 16.--Total capital outlay and percentage distribution of public libraries, by total capital outlay, and by state: Fiscal year 1995

State	Number of public libraries	Total capital outlay	Response rate	Total capital outlay: $0	$.01 to $4,999	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more
				Percentage distribution					
50 States and DC	8,981	$641,284,097	97.4	53.3	15.9	6.4	12.9	3.8	7.7
Alabama	207	5,875,553	99.0	75.4	9.2	3.9	5.8	1.9	3.9
Alaska	84	181,008	100.0	91.7	1.2	2.4	3.6	1.2	0.0
Arizona	39	10,953,764	87.2	17.9	17.9	5.1	25.6	5.1	28.2
Arkansas	35	3,407,987	100.0	74.3	0.0	0.0	5.7	2.9	17.1
California	171	65,609,470	100.0	39.2	5.3	2.9	18.1	8.8	25.7
Colorado	120	10,390,120	100.0	54.2	13.3	6.7	12.5	5.0	8.3
Connecticut	195	7,304,717	89.7	55.4	9.7	3.6	13.8	10.8	6.7
Delaware	30	1,475,037	100.0	23.3	20.0	10.0	23.3	10.0	13.3
District of Columbia	1	421,000	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Florida	97	20,450,109	88.7	36.1	8.2	7.2	15.5	9.3	23.7
Georgia	54	8,152,138	100.0	42.6	9.3	3.7	14.8	5.6	24.1
Hawaii	1	0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	106	941,561	97.2	49.1	24.5	11.3	11.3	1.9	1.9
Illinois	613	69,764,190	100.0	34.4	15.5	7.7	18.4	6.9	17.1
Indiana	238	22,232,320	100.0	58.4	8.8	5.9	14.3	4.6	8.0
Iowa	527	8,625,025	95.1	73.1	13.5	4.6	4.9	0.9	3.0
Kansas	324	16,539,256	97.5	55.6	26.5	6.8	7.1	0.6	3.4
Kentucky	116	5,713,893	100.0	66.4	6.9	6.0	11.2	2.6	6.9
Louisiana	65	16,665,107	100.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.5	15.4
Maine	266	2,776,744	92.5	66.2	18.8	7.5	5.3	0.4	1.9
Maryland	24	3,849,625	100.0	41.7	0.0	0.0	25.0	12.5	20.8
Massachusetts	372	16,771,471	95.2	46.0	14.8	11.0	18.5	3.2	6.5
Michigan	382	13,064,128	98.7	24.3	33.2	11.0	18.3	3.7	9.4
Minnesota	130	17,349,952	100.0	53.8	14.6	3.8	14.6	3.8	9.2
Mississippi	47	3,373,785	100.0	25.5	17.0	19.1	21.3	10.6	6.4
Missouri	148	8,984,931	99.3	76.4	1.4	2.0	8.1	3.4	8.8
Montana	82	1,569,019	98.8	45.1	32.9	7.3	9.8	1.2	3.7
Nebraska	269	1,872,630	84.8	56.1	34.2	3.3	4.5	1.5	0.4
Nevada	23	17,298,146	100.0	43.5	30.4	8.7	8.7	4.3	4.3
New Hampshire	229	4,078,540	97.8	75.1	11.4	4.8	5.7	1.3	1.7

See notes at end of table

Table 16.--Total capital outlay and percentage distribution of public libraries, by total capital outlay, and by state: Fiscal year 1995--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total capital outlay	Response rate	Total capital outlay: $0	$.01 to $4,999	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more
				Percentage distribution					
New Jersey	308	$18,810,180	95.5	59.1	8.8	5.8	15.3	4.2	6.8
New Mexico	72	4,080,721	100.0	68.1	6.9	1.4	11.1	2.8	9.7
New York	741	78,091,436	100.0	39.1	22.0	7.7	18.8	5.1	7.3
North Carolina	74	4,262,580	100.0	13.5	8.1	13.5	36.5	21.6	6.8
North Dakota	79	122,975	100.0	79.7	11.4	2.5	6.3	0.0	0.0
Ohio	250	68,689,513	100.0	6.8	9.6	12.0	33.2	12.0	26.4
Oklahoma	112	2,230,231	93.8	60.7	8.9	11.6	13.4	1.8	3.6
Oregon	124	5,010,545	100.0	41.1	25.0	8.9	12.9	3.2	8.9
Pennsylvania	455	8,396,982	100.0	88.1	2.2	1.3	4.0	1.3	3.1
Rhode Island	51	782,031	72.5	35.3	13.7	11.8	35.3	2.0	2.0
South Carolina	40	2,007,483	100.0	55.0	5.0	5.0	17.5	7.5	10.0
South Dakota	112	6,156,517	98.2	60.7	21.4	4.5	7.1	0.0	6.3
Tennessee	140	2,009,234	100.0	53.6	29.3	5.0	7.1	0.7	4.3
Texas	499	15,238,608	99.8	68.7	11.8	5.6	8.8	1.0	4.0
Utah	69	6,176,089	100.0	52.2	17.4	11.6	8.7	0.0	10.1
Vermont	200	820,339	87.0	60.0	28.5	4.0	5.5	1.0	1.0
Virginia	90	19,864,281	100.0	56.7	7.8	2.2	11.1	4.4	17.8
Washington	69	17,051,957	95.7	29.0	17.4	10.1	15.9	10.1	17.4
West Virginia	97	922,263	100.0	63.9	16.5	7.2	7.2	3.1	2.1
Wisconsin	381	14,062,050	100.0	40.2	23.4	7.9	19.2	3.1	6.3
Wyoming	23	806,856	100.0	34.8	17.4	0.0	30.4	13.0	4.3

Notes:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported capital outlay. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 16A.—Total capital outlay and percentage distribution of public libraries, by total capital outlay, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1995

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total capital outlay	Total capital outlay					
			$0	$.01 to $4,999	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more
			Percentage distribution					
Total	8,981	$641,284,097	53.3	15.9	6.4	12.9	3.8	7.7
1,000,000 or more	20	73,798,266	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	75.0
500,000 to 999,999	50	86,658,483	18.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	72.0
250,000 to 499,999	92	65,375,123	22.8	5.4	1.1	6.5	7.6	56.5
100,000 to 249,999	306	123,600,108	28.4	3.6	3.9	16.3	12.7	35.0
50,000 to 99,999	509	80,195,819	38.7	4.1	4.1	21.2	10.2	21.6
25,000 to 49,999	863	67,384,327	40.6	7.4	7.2	23.5	7.5	13.8
10,000 to 24,999	1,657	84,605,535	44.6	11.8	7.8	20.9	5.6	9.2
5,000 to 9,999	1,508	39,839,624	50.5	18.2	8.4	15.2	3.1	4.7
2,500 to 4,999	1,339	12,917,593	59.7	20.6	8.1	8.7	1.3	1.6
1,000 to 2,499	1,644	5,085,097	68.8	20.1	5.3	4.9	0.5	0.5
Less than 1,000	993	1,824,122	69.6	24.9	2.9	1.9	0.4	0.3

Notes
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- The response rate for this table (97.4) is the percentage of libraries for which capital outlay and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 17.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of legal basis, and by state: Fiscal year 1995

State	Number of public libraries	Type of legal basis								Response rate
		Municipal government	County/ parish	Multi-jurisdictional	Association libraries	School district	Library district	Combined	Other	
		Percentage distribution								
50 States and DC	8,981	54.0	11.9	5.7	10.7	3.3	7.9	1.2	5.4	100.0
Alabama	207	72.5	7.2	18.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
Alaska	84	40.5	9.5	3.6	27.4	0.0	0.0	19.0	0.0	100.0
Arizona	39	66.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	0.0	5.1	100.0
Arkansas	35	20.0	25.7	51.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0
California	171	62.0	26.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Colorado	120	30.0	15.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	43.3	3.3	0.0	100.0
Connecticut	195	49.7	0.0	0.0	50.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Delaware	30	6.7	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Florida	97	49.5	40.2	9.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Georgia	54	0.0	9.3	90.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	106	51.9	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	40.6	3.8	0.0	100.0
Illinois	613	54.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.2	0.7	0.0	100.0
Indiana	238	11.3	19.3	68.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	100.0
Iowa	527	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kansas	324	90.7	4.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.9	100.0
Kentucky	116	1.7	6.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	88.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	6.2	90.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Maine	266	35.7	0.0	0.0	62.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0
Maryland	24	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Massachusetts	372	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Michigan	382	59.7	6.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	27.5	5.2	0.0	100.0
Minnesota	130	80.8	10.8	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0
Mississippi	47	4.3	59.6	36.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missouri	148	56.1	24.3	8.1	4.7	0.7	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Montana	82	20.7	36.6	37.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.7	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	269	94.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0
Nevada	23	13.0	47.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	30.4	0.0	4.3	100.0
New Hampshire	229	93.9	0.0	0.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0

See notes at end of table

Table 17.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of legal basis, and by state: Fiscal year 1995--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of legal basis								Response rate
		Municipal government	County/ parish	Multi-jurisdictional	Association libraries	School district	Library district	Combined	Other	
		Percentage distribution								
New Jersey	308	75.0	4.5	1.9	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
New Mexico	72	79.2	2.8	1.4	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	100.0
New York	741	26.3	0.7	0.8	51.1	17.7	3.0	0.1	0.3	100.0
North Carolina	74	13.5	56.8	23.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
North Dakota	79	77.2	16.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	9.6	22.4	0.0	7.2	60.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Oklahoma	112	90.2	4.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Oregon	124	71.0	12.9	0.0	2.4	0.0	12.1	1.6	0.0	100.0
Pennsylvania	455	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Rhode Island	51	43.1	0.0	0.0	56.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Carolina	40	0.0	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Dakota	112	72.3	14.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.9	100.0
Tennessee	140	2.9	89.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Texas	499	54.3	28.9	2.4	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	100.0
Utah	69	58.0	39.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Vermont	200	47.0	0.0	0.0	46.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	100.0
Virginia	90	25.6	44.4	28.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0
Washington	69	71.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	49.5	29.9	17.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	87.1	3.7	7.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.0	100.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Notes
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported type of legal basis (the type of local government structure within which the library functions). Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- Multijurisdictional means that the public library is operated jointly by two or more units of local government under an intergovernmental agreement.
- Association libraries means that the public library is privately controlled but meets the statutory definition of a public library in a given state.
- School district means that the public library is under the legal basis of a school district.
- Library district means a district, authority, board or commission authorized by state law to provide library services.
- Combined means that the public library's legal basis can be by a combination of school/public libraries or academic/public libraries.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

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Table 17A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of legal basis, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1995

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of legal basis							
		Municipal government	County/ parish	Multi-jurisdictional	Association libraries	School district	Library district	Combined	Other
		Percentage distribution							
Total	8,981	54.0	11.9	5.7	10.7	3.3	7.9	1.2	5.4
1,000,000 or more	20	40.0	25.0	10.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
500,000 to 999,999	50	14.0	54.0	14.0	0.0	2.0	14.0	0.0	2.0
250,000 to 499,999	92	21.7	42.4	16.3	1.1	0.0	15.2	0.0	3.3
100,000 to 249,999	306	29.1	34.0	18.0	2.3	2.0	10.1	0.0	4.6
50,000 to 99,999	509	40.5	24.4	16.7	3.1	4.1	6.1	0.2	4.9
25,000 to 49,999	863	40.7	23.5	8.2	4.8	6.7	8.8	0.1	7.2
10,000 to 24,999	1,657	45.4	15.9	5.4	7.5	6.2	10.9	0.4	8.1
5,000 to 9,999	1,508	52.3	9.8	4.4	11.5	4.8	9.0	1.3	7.0
2,500 to 4,999	1,339	59.4	5.9	4.1	14.2	1.7	8.1	1.1	5.4
1,000 to 2,499	1,644	65.8	3.8	3.5	15.2	0.5	5.8	2.2	3.2
Less than 1,000	993	75.6	1.2	0.5	15.4	0.0	2.7	2.9	1.6

Notes
- Type of legal basis refers to the type of local government structure within which the library functions.
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- The response rate for this table (100.0) is the percentage of libraries for which type of legal basis and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- Multijurisdictional means that the public library is operated jointly by two or more units of local government under an intergovernmental agreement.
- Association libraries means that the public library is privately controlled but meets the statutory definition of a public library in a given state.
- School district means that the public library is under the legal basis of a school district.
- Library district means a district, authority, board or commission authorized by state law to provide library services.
- Combined means that the public library's legal basis can be by a combination of school/public libraries or academic/public libraries.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 18.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure, and by state: Fiscal year 1995

State	Number of public libraries	Type of administrative structure			Response rate
		Single direct service outlet	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is not separate)	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is separate)	
		Percentage distribution			
50 States and DC	8,981	80.5	18.0	1.4	100.0
Alabama	207	85.5	12.1	2.4	100.0
Alaska	84	90.5	9.5	0.0	100.0
Arizona	39	53.8	35.9	10.3	100.0
Arkansas	35	20.0	62.9	17.1	100.0
California	171	35.7	58.5	5.8	100.0
Colorado	120	72.5	25.8	1.7	100.0
Connecticut	195	85.6	14.4	0.0	100.0
Delaware	30	96.7	3.3	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Florida	97	51.5	43.3	5.2	100.0
Georgia	54	7.4	87.0	5.6	100.0
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	106	85.8	14.2	0.0	100.0
Illinois	613	89.4	10.6	0.0	100.0
Indiana	238	68.5	31.1	0.4	100.0
Iowa	527	97.7	2.3	0.0	100.0
Kansas	324	95.4	4.6	0.0	100.0
Kentucky	116	9.5	90.5	0.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	7.7	89.2	3.1	100.0
Maine	266	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0
Maryland	24	0.0	62.5	37.5	100.0
Massachusetts	372	84.4	15.6	0.0	100.0
Michigan	382	82.2	15.4	2.4	100.0
Minnesota	130	76.9	18.5	4.6	100.0
Mississippi	47	14.9	85.1	0.0	100.0
Missouri	148	69.6	28.4	2.0	100.0
Montana	82	79.3	20.7	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	269	95.5	4.5	0.0	100.0
Nevada	23	47.8	47.8	4.3	100.0
New Hampshire	229	95.6	4.4	0.0	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 18.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure, and by state: Fiscal year 1995--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of administrative structure: Single direct service outlet	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is not separate)	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is separate)	Response rate
		Percentage distribution			
New Jersey	308	84.1	15.9	0.0	100.0
New Mexico	72	90.3	9.7	0.0	100.0
New York	741	91.6	8.4	0.0	100.0
North Carolina	74	9.5	68.9	21.6	100.0
North Dakota	79	81.0	19.0	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	60.0	37.2	2.8	100.0
Oklahoma	112	92.0	8.0	0.0	100.0
Oregon	124	82.3	16.1	1.6	100.0
Pennsylvania	455	86.4	13.6	0.0	100.0
Rhode Island	51	84.3	15.7	0.0	100.0
South Carolina	40	10.0	87.5	2.5	100.0
South Dakota	112	88.4	8.9	2.7	100.0
Tennessee	140	73.6	19.3	7.1	100.0
Texas	499	85.8	13.6	0.6	100.0
Utah	69	78.3	18.8	2.9	100.0
Vermont	200	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0
Virginia	90	34.4	55.6	10.0	100.0
Washington	69	66.7	21.7	11.6	100.0
West Virginia	97	68.0	32.0	0.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	95.3	4.7	0.0	100.0
Wyoming	23	13.0	87.0	0.0	100.0

Notes:
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported administrative structure. Items with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- FSCS identifies three types of administrative structure for public libraries. The administrative structure can be a) a single direct service outlet, b) multiple direct service outlets where the administrative office is not separate, and c) multiple direct service outlets where the administrative office is separate.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 18A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1995

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of administrative structure		
		Single direct service outlet	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is not separate)	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is separate)
		Percentage distribution		
Total	8,981	80.5	18.0	1.4
1,000,000 or more	20	0.0	80.0	20.0
500,000 to 999,999	50	0.0	74.0	26.0
250,000 to 499,999	92	1.1	80.4	18.5
100,000 to 249,999	306	5.2	79.7	15.0
50,000 to 99,999	509	25.5	69.7	4.7
25,000 to 49,999	863	56.1	42.2	1.7
10,000 to 24,999	1,657	80.3	19.6	0.2
5,000 to 9,999	1,508	90.4	9.5	0.1
2,500 to 4,999	1,339	97.1	2.8	0.1
1,000 to 2,499	1,644	98.6	1.4	0.0
Less than 1,000	993	99.4	0.4	0.2

Notes
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- The response rate for this table (100.0) is the percentage of libraries for which both administrative structure code and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- FSCS identifies three types of administrative structure for public libraries. The administrative structure can be a) a single direct service outlet, b) multiple direct service outlets where the administrative office is not separate, and c) multiple direct service outlets where the administrative office is separate.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 19.–Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship, and by state: Fiscal year 1995

State	Number of public libraries	Type of interlibrary relationship			Response rate
		Headquarters of a system, federation or cooperative service	Member of a system, federation or cooperative service	Not a member of a system, federation or cooperative service	
		Percentage distribution			
50 States and DC	8,981	2.0	73.3	24.7	100.0
Alabama	207	8.2	65.2	26.6	100.0
Alaska	84	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Arizona	39	28.2	0.0	71.8	100.0
Arkansas	35	82.9	0.0	17.1	100.0
California	171	0.0	94.2	5.8	100.0
Colorado	120	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Connecticut	195	0.0	93.3	6.7	100.0
Delaware	30	3.3	33.3	63.3	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Florida	97	2.1	53.6	44.3	100.0
Georgia	54	1.9	0.0	98.1	100.0
Hawaii	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Idaho	106	0.9	0.0	99.1	100.0
Illinois	613	0.0	99.5	0.5	100.0
Indiana	238	0.0	99.6	0.4	100.0
Iowa	527	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Kansas	324	1.9	93.2	4.9	100.0
Kentucky	116	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	3.1	13.8	83.1	100.0
Maine	266	0.8	86.8	12.4	100.0
Maryland	24	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Massachusetts	372	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Michigan	382	0.0	99.7	0.3	100.0
Minnesota	130	6.9	85.4	7.7	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Missouri	148	8.1	0.0	91.9	100.0
Montana	82	7.3	92.7	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	269	0.0	97.0	3.0	100.0
Nevada	23	4.3	56.5	39.1	100.0
New Hampshire	229	0.0	79.0	21.0	100.0

See notes at end of table

Table 19.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship, and by state: Fiscal year 1995--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of interlibrary relationship			
		Headquarters of a system, federation or cooperative service	Member of a system, federation or cooperative service	Not a member of a system, federation or cooperative service	Response rate
		Percentage distribution			
New Jersey	308	0.0	95.1	4.9	100.0
New Mexico	72	1.4	1.4	97.2	100.0
New York	741	0.8	98.9	0.3	100.0
North Carolina	74	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
North Dakota	79	2.5	1.3	96.2	100.0
Ohio	250	0.0	74.0	26.0	100.0
Oklahoma	112	7.1	0.0	92.9	100.0
Oregon	124	8.1	73.4	18.5	100.0
Pennsylvania	455	4.2	55.8	40.0	100.0
Rhode Island	51	2.0	2.0	96.1	100.0
South Carolina	40	10.0	0.0	90.0	100.0
South Dakota	112	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Tennessee	140	10.7	87.1	2.1	100.0
Texas	499	0.0	94.4	5.6	100.0
Utah	69	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Vermont	200	0.5	3.0	96.5	100.0
Virginia	90	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Washington	69	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	11.3	51.5	37.1	100.0
Wisconsin	381	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0

Notes
- Member of a system, federation, or cooperative service excludes libraries that serve as the headquarters of a system, federation, or cooperative service.
- Percentages may not sum to 100 due rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported interlibrary relationship. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.
- In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table 19A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship, and by population of legal service area: Fiscal year 1995

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of interlibrary relationship		
		Headquarters of a system, federation or cooperative service	Member of a system, federation or cooperative service	Not a member of a system, federation or cooperative service
		Percentage distribution		
Total	8,981	2.0	73.3	24.7
1,000,000 or more	20	20.0	70.0	10.0
500,000 to 999,999	50	16.0	48.0	36.0
250,000 to 499,999	92	17.4	50.0	32.6
100,000 to 249,999	306	11.8	54.2	34.0
50,000 to 99,999	509	10.6	60.1	29.3
25,000 to 49,999	863	4.3	67.8	27.9
10,000 to 24,999	1,657	1.0	73.7	25.3
5,000 to 9,999	1,508	0.2	79.0	20.8
2,500 to 4,999	1,339	0.1	80.4	19.5
1,000 to 2,499	1,644	0.2	77.7	22.1
Less than 1,000	993	0.1	68.0	31.9

Note • Member of a system, federation, or cooperative service excludes libraries that serve as headquarters of a system, federation, or cooperative service.

• Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

• The response rate for this table (100.0) is the percentage of libraries for which both interlibrary relationship and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Item(s) with response rates below 100 percent include imputations for nonresponse.

• In five states (Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993 or 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Appendixes

Appendix A

Background of the Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data

In 1985, a pilot project to standardize the collection of public library data by State Library Agencies in 15 of 50 states and the District of Columbia, was developed cooperatively by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and the American Library Association (ALA) and jointly funded by NCES and the U.S. Department of Education's Library Programs (LP). The resulting report recommended expansion to all 50 states and the District of Columbia. A task force was formed with the goal of developing a comprehensive national system of data on the status of U.S. public libraries. The legislative mandate for collecting public library statistics was included in the Hawkins-Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988 (PL 100-297). Section 406, subparts a-g mandated the development and support of a voluntary Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for the annual nationwide collection and dissemination of public library data. This has since been superseded by the National Education Statistics Act of 1994 (PL 103-382) which mandates NCES to collect library statistics.

FSCS has become a working network, allowing for close communication with the states through State Data Coordinators, appointed by the Chief Officer of each State Library Agency (COSLA). Beginning in 1993 the following outlying areas joined FSCS: Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The states and outlying areas support the activities of FSCS at the state level. NCES provides the financial support for FSCS activities at the Federal level including sponsoring interagency agreements with U.S. Bureau of the Census, NCLIS, and other organizations for the work of FSCS. NCES works cooperatively with both agencies which have played a major role in the development of FSCS. NCES also works cooperatively with COSLA, ALA, Institute of Museum and Library Services, and PLLI, all of whom have made significant contributions. A Steering Committee that represents the State Data Coordinators and other public library constituents is active in the development of Public Libraries Survey data elements, data collection software design, table design, analysis, dissemination, and training.

In 1989 NCES developed a personal computer software package called DECTOP (Data Entry Conversion Table Output Program), for States to use in collecting individual public library data and generating statistical tables. In 1990 NCES developed PLUS (Public Library Universe System), another personal computer software package to collect data for the public library universe, including identifying information for individual public libraries and their outlets. In 1993 DECTOP and PLUS were merged into a revised software package called DECPLUS. The merger of DECTOP and PLUS into DECPLUS has saved time by eliminating duplication of effort and has improved data quality by minimizing duplicate data entry and enhancing edit checking. The FSCS Technical Subcommittee of the FSCS Steering Committee has incorporated state's recommendations for Public Libraries Survey software enhancements into DECPLUS, including developing more sophisticated data edits and help screens containing Public Libraries Survey data element definitions. The accompanying *DECPLUS User's Guide* has been made more clear and comprehensive. The Public Libraries Survey collects identifying information on all known public libraries and their service outlets, all library agencies, and some library systems, federations, and cooperative services. This resource is now available for use in drawing samples for special surveys on topics of interest about public libraries. A historical change tracking mechanism was established beginning with DECPLUS. Closings, additions, and mergers of public libraries and public library service outlets, for example, are tracked in a historical file as the user enters data.

In preparation for the submission of fiscal year 1995 data, a training conference, sponsored by NCES and arranged by NCLIS was held for the State Data Coordinators in March 1996 in Washington, D.C. The DECPLUS fiscal year 1995 software and manual were mailed to states in May 1996. The DECPLUS software and documentation were put on the Internet under Respondent Tools on the Governments Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Home Page. Responses were to be returned to NCES by July 31, 1996. Forty states, an increase of three over fiscal year 1994, received the Keppel award in recognition for submitting fiscal year 1995 data in a readable form by the July 31, 1996 closeout. NCES worked on nonresponse follow-up from November 1996 to March 1997. The FSCS Steering Committee assisted NCES with data review, and consulted with NCES on analysis, publication, and dissemination issues, and

the annual training conference. In addition, FSCS has assigned each state a mentor from the FSCS Steering Committee, to supplement the technical assistance to states provided upon request, voluntarily by a number of State Data Coordinators and by NCES staff and contractors. Technical assistance can range from a quick telephone inquiry to completing the data collection on-site.

The Public Libraries Survey is an example of the synergy that can result from combining federal and state cooperation with state-of-the-art technology. This survey was the first national NCES data collection in which the respondents supplied the information electronically and in which data also were edited and tabulated completely in machine-readable form. Opportunities for expanded electronic data collection from states are being tested in the Public Libraries Survey. For example, some data collection is being done via the Internet. Twelve states (Arizona, Hawaii, Kentucky, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) submitted fiscal year 1995 data electronically to the Census Internet site or as an attachment to an e-mail message. Beginning in 1996, with the 1994 data, NCES also implemented an early release policy for FSCS data. On a weekly basis data provided by states are provided over the Internet as received at NCES. This is preliminary data and subject to revision until replaced by a fully edited data file.

Today, these data provide the only current, national descriptive data on the status of nearly 9,000 public libraries. They are used by federal, state, and local officials, professional associations, and local practitioners for planning, evaluation, and policy making. These data are also available to researchers and educators for examining issues concerning the state of public libraries.

Plans for the Public Libraries Survey

NCES plans to continue the Public Libraries Survey as an annual survey. The fiscal year 1996 survey was mailed in August 1997, and had a due date of October 31, 1997. The data are scheduled for release in late Fall 1998.

The FSCS also has worked to improve adherence to NCES standards for data quality through the formation of a definitions subcommittee that is working on consistency of definitions among states. NCES has sponsored training enhancements at both state and local levels. In 1994, the FSCS Steering Committee formed a training subcommittee which continues to be responsive to the needs of the State Data Coordinators. For the last several years, data users have indicated interest in nonresponse imputation for the Public Libraries Survey data file. NCES and Census staff researched the best method(s) for imputing for item and institution nonresponse. The fiscal year 1995 file and E.D. TABS is the first release of an imputed Public Libraries Survey file. Imputation for fiscal year 1995 was based on final data from the 1990-1994 Public Libraries Survey files.

Several analytical projects are currently underway. NCES has sponsored a project through the American Institutes for Research that has developed indices of inflation for public libraries, a cost index, and a price index. A report of the project will be available in 1998. NCES has been exploring the potential of geographic mapping for public libraries. In September 1996 NCES sponsored a two-year project through Westat, Inc. to develop the capability to link census demographic data with Public Libraries Survey data through geographic mapping software.

Public library questions are also being included as parts of other NCES surveys. For example, in 1996 questions about frequency of use and the purposes for which households use public libraries were included on an expanded household screener for the NCES National Household Education Survey (NHES). Over 55,000 households nationwide were surveyed in such a way as to provide state- and national-level estimates on library items. The study was completed in 1996 with the data available as of July, 1997 on CD-ROM. FSCS also plans to include some library oriented questions on their new Early Childhood Longitudinal Survey. Questions are being field tested in 1997. Data collection is scheduled for 1998 and 1999, with data release scheduled for 2000.

NCES has also fostered the use and analysis of Public Libraries Survey data. A Data Use Subcommittee of the FSCS Steering Committee has been addressing the dissemination, use, and analysis of Public Libraries Survey data. Data dissemination has also been broadened with electronic release of current and back year data and E.D. TABS on Internet. In addition, an information service called the National

Education Data Resource Center (NEDRC) has been set up. The NEDRC helps customers obtain reports and data files and also responds to requests for tabulations and limited analysis on the library and other NCES studies and surveys.

APPENDIX B

Glossary

Data item	Definitions
Administrative entity	This is the public library, state library agency, system, federation, or cooperative service that is legally established under local or state law to provide public library service to a particular client group (for example, the population of a local jurisdiction, the population of a state, or the public libraries located in a particular region). The Administrative Entity may be administrative only and have no outlets, it may have a single outlet, or it may have more than one outlet.
Administrative entity only	An Administrative Entity that does not serve the public directly and has no direct service outlets but may provide staff, materials, and services to other libraries; may receive and spend funds on behalf of other libraries; or may contract with other libraries to provide various library services. Examples are headquarters of systems, federations, or cooperative services.
Administrative entity with a single direct service outlet	An Administrative Entity that serves the public directly with one central library, books-by-mail only, or one bookmobile.
Administrative entity with multiple direct service outlets where administrative offices are separate	An Administrative Entity that serves the public directly with two or more service outlets, including some combination of central librar(ies), branch(es), bookmobile(s), and/or books-by-mail only. The administrative offices are separate from the direct service outlets and do not provide direct library services.
Administrative entity with multiple direct service outlets where administrative offices are not separate	An Administrative Entity that serves the public directly with two or more service outlets, including some combination of a central librar(ies), branch(es), bookmobile(s), and/or books-by-mail only.

Data item	Definitions
Administrative Structure	The Administrative Structure identifies an autonomous library entity that has its own governance and funding.
ALA-MLS	Librarians with master's degrees from programs of library and information studies accredited by the American Library Association. Note: Report figures as of the last day of the fiscal year. Include all positions funded in the library's budget whether those positions are filled or not. To ensure comparable data, 40 hours per week has been set as the measure of full-time employment (FTE).
Association Libraries	An entity privately controlled but meeting the statutory definition of a public library in a given state: includes association libraries.
Audio	These are materials on which sounds (only) are stored (recorded) and that can be reproduced (played back) mechanically or electronically, or both. Included are records, audiocassettes, audio cartridges, audiodiscs, audioreels, talking books, and other sound recordings.
Book/serial volumes	Books are non-periodical printed publications bound in hard or soft covers, or in loose-leaf format. Serials are publications issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and as a rule, intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals (magazines), newspapers, annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.), memoirs, proceedings, and transactions of societies. Except for the current volume, count unbound serials as a volume when the library has at least half of the issues in a publisher's volume.

Data item	Definitions
Bookmobile(s)	A bookmobile is a traveling branch library. It consists of at least all of the following: 1) a truck or van that carries an organized collection of library materials; 2) paid staff; and 3) regularly scheduled hours (bookmobile stops) for being open to the public. Note: Count the number of vehicles in use, not the number of stops the vehicle makes.
Books-by-mail only	A direct mail order service which provides books and other library materials. Books-by-mail typically serves rural residents, the disabled, the homebound, and others without access to another type of public library outlet. Requests for materials are usually received by mail and by telephone only. Only books-by-mail services that are housed separately from any other type of direct public service outlet (that is, central library, branches, or bookmobiles) should be coded here.
Branch library	A branch library is an auxiliary unit of an Administrative Entity which has at least all of the following: 1) separate quarters; 2) an organized collection of library materials; 3) paid staff; and 4) regularly scheduled hours for being open to the public.
Capital outlay	These are funds for the acquisition of or additions to fixed assets such as building sites, new buildings and building additions, new equipment, initial book stock, furnishings for new or expanded buildings, and new vehicles. This excludes replacement and repair of existing furnishings and equipment, regular purchase of library materials, and investments for capital appreciation. Note: Local accounting practices shall determine whether a specific item is a capital expense or an operating expense regardless of the examples in the definition.

Data item	Definitions
Central city	The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the Metropolitan Area; there also are central cities that are not included in a Metropolitan Area title. A Metropolitan Area central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the Metropolitan Area boundary.
Central library	This is one type of single outlet library or the library which is the operational center of a multiple-outlet library. Usually all processing is centralized here and the principal collections are housed here. Synonymous with main library. Note: Not all Administrative Entities have a central library and some Administrative Entities have more than one central library.
Children's program attendance	The count of the audience at all programs for which the primary audience is children. Includes adults who attend programs intended primarily for children. Note: Output Measures for Public Library Service to Children: A Manual of Standardized Procedures (ALA, 1992) defines children as persons age 14 and under.
Circulation of children's materials	The total annual circulation of all children's materials in all formats to all users. It includes renewals.
Collection expenditures	This includes all expenditures for materials purchased or leased for use by the public. It includes print materials, microforms, machine-readable materials, audiovisual materials, etc. It also includes operating expenditures for library materials in electronic format.

Data item	Definitions
Combined libraries	In the Public Libraries Survey, the two types of combined libraries are: o Combined Academic/Public Library: A library serving as both a college or university library and public library which is governed, funded, and operated by one or more legally constituted administrative jurisdictions. o Combined School Media Center/Public Library: A library serving as both a school media center and public library which is governed, funded, and operated by one or more legally constituted administrative jurisdictions.
County/parish	An organized local government authorized in a state's constitution and statutes and established to provide general government.
Electronic format	The physical units such as CD-ROMS, magnetic tapes and magnetic disks that are designed to be processed by a computer. Examples are U.S. Census data tapes, locally-mounted databases, reference tools, and serials on CD-ROM, tape, or floppy disk. Exclude bibliographic records used to manage the collection, library system software, and microcomputer software used only by the library staff.
Electronic access	These are electronic services provided either in the library or by remote access to the library (e.g., bibliographic and full-text databases, multi-media products). Include resources owned or leased by the library and access to remote databases and commercial services. Included are both direct patron access and staff access on behalf of patrons. Do **not** include Internet access.

Data item	Definitions
Employee benefits	These are the benefits outside of salaries and wages paid and accruing to employees (including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff), regardless of whether the benefits or equivalent cash options are available to all employees. Include amounts spent by the reporting unit for direct, paid employee benefits including Social Security, retirement, medical insurance, life insurance, guaranteed disability income protection, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, tuition, and housing benefits. Only that part of any employee benefits paid out of the public library budget should be reported.
Federal government operating income	This includes all federal government funds distributed to public libraries for expenditure by the public libraries, including federal money distributed by the state.
FSCS Public Library	See definition for Public Library (page 114).
Headquarters of a system, federation, or cooperative service	The library or entity that provides the physical space and staff who manage, coordinate, or administer the programs of the system, federation, or cooperative service.
Interlibrary loans provided to	These are library materials, or copies of the materials, provided by one library to another upon request. The libraries involved in interlibrary loans are not under the same library administration. These data are reported as annual figures.
Interlibrary loans received from	These are library materials, or copies of the materials, received by one library from another library upon request. The libraries involved in interlibrary loans are not under the same library administration. These data are reported as annual figures.

Data item	Definitions
Interlibrary relationship	The interlibrary relationship identifies an administrative entity's relationship to a system, federation, or cooperative service.
Internet access	The Internet is the collection of networks that connects government, university, and commercial agencies (e.g., NSFNET, WestNet, etc.) and is unified by the use of a single protocol suite, TC/IP. Report the library as providing Internet access only if one or more of the following services are accessible: telnet, gopher, file transfer protocol, or community network. Do not report a library that has access to electronic mail only.
Legal basis code	The legal basis is the type of local government structure within which the entity functions.
Librarians	These are persons with the title of librarian who do paid work that usually requires professional training and skill in the theoretical or scientific aspects of library work, or both, as distinct from its mechanical or clerical aspect. This data element also includes ALA-MLS.
Library district	This is a district, authority, board or commission authorized by state law to provide library services.
Library visits	This is the total number of persons entering the library for whatever purpose during the year. Note: If an actual count of visits is unavailable, determine an annual estimate by counting visits during a typical week in October and multiplying the count by 52. A "typical week" is a time that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow

Data item	Definitions
	Avoid holiday times, vacation periods for key staff, or days when unusual events are taking place in the community or the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include seven consecutive calendar days, from Sunday through Saturday (or whenever the library is usually open).
Local government operating income	This includes all tax and non-tax receipts designated by the community, district, or region and available for expenditure by the public library. Do not include the value of any contributed or in-kind services or the value of any gifts and donations, fines, or fees.
Member of a system, federation, or cooperative service, but not the headquarters	An autonomous library joined by formal or informal agreement(s) with other autonomous libraries to perform various services cooperatively, such as resource sharing, communications, etc. This does include libraries that are part of multiple library systems, federations, or cooperative services. This does not include multiple outlet administrative entities (e.g., libraries with branches and that have the word "system" in their legal name) if the entity does not have an agreement with another autonomous library. Note: For the purposes of this classification, networks, such as OCLC[1] and Internet are not considered systems, federations, or cooperative services.
Metropolitan Area, but not within central city limits	A large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some Metropolitan Areas are defined around two or more nuclei. Each Metropolitan Area must contain a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total Metropolitan Area population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). A Metropolitan Area comprises one or more central

[1]Online Computer Library Center.

Data item	Definitions
	counties. (Independent cities are considered county equivalents.) A Metropolitan Area may also include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, Metropolitan Areas are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.
Multi-jurisdictional	An entity operated jointly by two or more units of local government under an intergovernmental agreement which creates a jointly appointed board or similar means of joint governance; to be distinguished from a library which contracts to serve other jurisdictions and from special library districts.
Municipal government (city, town or village)	A municipal government is an organized local government authorized in a state's constitution and statutes and established to provide general government for a specific concentration of population in a defined area.
Native American tribal government	An organized local government authorized and established to provide general government to residents of a Native American reservation. Note: Include native Alaskan villages in this category.
Non-profit association or agency	See Association libraries (page 104).
Official state total population estimate	This is the most recent official total population figure for your state that matches the local population figures that you are submitting to NCES. The State Data Coordinator should obtain this figure annually from the State Data Center or other official state sources.

Data item	Definitions
Operating expenditures	Operating expenditures are the current and recurrent costs necessary to support the provision of library services.
Operating expenditures for electronic access	This is the operating expenditures from the library budget associated with access to electronic materials and services. Include computer hardware and software used to support library operations, whether purchased or leased, mainframe and microcomputer. Include expenditures for maintenance. Include expenditures for equipment used to run information service products when that expenditure can be separated from the price of the product. Report expenditures for services provided by national, regional, and local bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia and commercial services. Report all fees and usage costs associated with such services as OCLC FirstSearch or electronic document delivery. Note: Report only operating expenditures. These expenditures should also be included in Other Operating expenditures on the administrative entity screen. Do NOT report capital expenditures for items in this category.
Operating expenditures for materials in electronic format	This is the operating expenditures for materials considered part of the collection, whether purchased or leased, such as CD-ROMs, magnetic tapes, and magnetic discs, that are designed to be processed by a computer or similar machine. Examples are U.S. Census data tapes, locally-mounted databases, serials, and reference tools. Include operating expenditures for equipment when the cost is inseparably bundled into the price of the information service product. Exclude operating expenditures for library system software and microcomputer software used only by the library staff. Note: These expenditures should also be included in Collection Expenditures on the Administrative Entity scree.

Data item	Definitions
Operating income	This includes income used for operating expenditures. Include federal, state, or other grants. Do not include income for major capital expenditures, contributions to endowments, income passed through to another agency (e.g., fines), or funds unspent in the previous fiscal year. Funds transferred from one public library to another public library should be reported by only one of the public libraries. The State Data Coordinator shall determine which library will report these funds.
Other operating expenditures	This includes all expenditures other than those for staff and collection. It also includes operating expenditures for electronic access. Note: Include expenses such as binding, supplies, repair or replacement of existing furnishings and equipment, and costs incurred in the operation and maintenance of physical facilities.
Other operating income	This is all income other than that reported by local, state, and federal government. Include, for example, monetary gifts and donations received in the current year, interest, library fines, and fees for library services. Do not include the value of any contributed or in-kind services or the value of any nonmonetary gifts and donations.
Other paid staff	This includes all other FTE employees paid from the reporting unit budget, including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff.
Paid staff (full-time equivalent)	Report figures as of the last day of the fiscal year. Include all positions funded in the library's budget whether those positions are filled or not. To ensure comparable data, 40 hours per week has been set as the measure of full-time employment (FTE).

Data item	Definitions
Population of the legal service area	The number of people in the geographic area for which a public library has been established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives income, plus any areas served under contract for which the library is the primary service provider. Note: The determination of this population figure shall be the responsibility of the state library agency. This population figure should be based on the most recent official state population figures for jurisdictions in your state available from the State Data Center. The State Data Coordinator should obtain these figures annually from the State Data Center or other official state sources. For administrative entities that do not serve the public directly and have no outlets (e.g., a system, federation, or cooperative service), this number shall be zero.
Public library	A public library is an entity that is established under state enabling laws or regulations to serve a community, district, or region, and that provides at least the following: 1. An organized collection of printed or other library materials, or a combination thereof; 2. Paid staff; 3. An established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the public; 4. The facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule; and 5. Is supported in whole or in part with public funds.
Public service hours/year	This is the sum of annual public service hours for outlets. Note: Include the hours open for public service for centrals, branches, bookmobiles, and books-by-mail only. For each

Data item	Definitions
	bookmobile, count only the hours during which the bookmobile is open to the public. For Administrative Entities that offer ONLY books-by-mail service, count the hours that the outlet is staffed for service. Minor variations in scheduled public service hours need not be included, however extensive hours closed to the public due to natural disasters or other events should be excluded even if the staff is scheduled to work.
Reference transactions	A reference transaction is an information contact which involves the knowledge, use, recommendations, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a member of the library staff. It includes information and referral services. Information sources include printed and non-printed materials, machine-readable databases, catalogs and other holdings records, and, through communication or referral, other libraries and institutions and people inside and outside the library. The request may come in person, by phone, by fax, by mail, or by electronic-mail from an adult, a young adult, or a child. Do not count directional transactions or questions of rules or policies. Examples of directional transactions are "Where are the children's books?" and "I'm looking for a book with the call number 811.2G." An example of a question of rules of policies is "Are you open until 9:00 tonight?" Note: If an actual count of reference transactions is unavailable, determine an annual estimate by counting reference transactions during a typical week in October and multiply the count by 52. A "typical week" is a time that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid holiday times, vacation periods for key staff, days when unusual events are taking place in the community or in the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include 7 consecutive calendar days, from Sunday through Saturday (or whenever the library is usually open).

Data item	Definitions
Reporting period ending date	This is the latest date (month and year) for a 12-month period that applies to the state's data being submitted to NCES. Note: Reporting period means data for the fiscal year that ended in the previous calendar year. If data are collected for different local reporting periods, provide the latest ending date.
Reporting period starting date	This is the earliest date (month and year) for a 12-month period that applies to the state's data being submitted to NCES. Note: Reporting period means data for the fiscal year that ended in the previous calendar year. If data are collected for different local reporting periods, provide the earliest starting date.
Salaries & wages expenditures	This includes salaries and wages for all library staff (including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff) for the fiscal year. Include salaries and wages before deductions but exclude employee benefits.
School district	An organized local entity providing public elementary, secondary, and/or higher education which, under state law, has sufficient administrative and fiscal autonomy to qualify as a separate government. Excludes "dependent public school systems" of county, municipal, township, or state governments.
Special library district (authority, board, commission)	See Library district (page 109).
Staff expenditures	This includes salaries and wages and employee benefits.

Data item	Definitions
State government income	These are all funds distributed to public libraries by state government for expenditure by the public libraries, except for federal money distributed by the state. This includes funds from such sources as penal fines, license fees, and mineral rights.
State library agency	That agency within each of the states and territories which administers the Federal Library Services and Construction Act funds and which is authorized by a state to develop library services in the state. It may also provide direct services to the public.
Subscriptions	This refers to the arrangements by which, in return for a sum paid in advance, periodicals, newspapers, or other serials are provided for a specified number of issues. Note: Count subscriptions purchased from the library's budget and those donated to the library as gifts. Count titles, including duplicates, not individual issues. Include the total number of subscriptions for all outlets.
Total circulation	The total annual circulation of all library materials of all types, including renewals. Note: Count all materials in all formats that are charged out for use outside the library. Interlibrary loan transactions included are only items borrowed for users. Do not include items checked out to another library.
Total income	This includes income from the local government, the state government, the Federal government, and all other income.
Total operating expenditures	This includes total expenditures on staff, total expenditures on collection, and other operating expenditures.

Data item	Definitions
Total paid employees	This is the sum of total librarians and all other paid staff.
Total unduplicated population of legal service areas	This is the total unduplicated population of those areas in your state that receive library services. The population of unserved areas is not included in this figure. Note: A state's actual total population of legal service areas may be different from the total population of legal service areas as calculated by DECPLUS. This happens in states where there are overlaps in population of legal service areas served by individual libraries, resulting in the same population being counted twice in the DECPLUS calculation. For states that have no overlapping jurisdictions, this number will be identical to your state's total population of legal service areas as calculated by DECPLUS. For states which do have overlaps in population of legal service areas served by individual libraries, this number must be calculated separately. Use your state's most recent official state population figures for jurisdictions in your state as the basis for calculating the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.
Video	These are materials on which pictures are recorded, with or without sound. Electronic playback reproduces pictures, with or without sound, using a television receiver or monitor.

Appendix C

States with Overlapping Population of Legal Service Areas

State	Overlapping population of legal service areas
Alabama	X
Alaska	
Arizona	X
Arkansas	
California	X
Colorado	X
Connecticut	X
Delaware	
District of Columbia	
Florida	X
Georgia	
Hawaii	
Idaho	X
Illinois	
Indiana	X
Iowa	X
Kansas	
Kentucky	
Louisiana	X
Maine	X
Maryland	
Massachusetts	X
Michigan	X
Minnesota	
Mississippi	X
Missouri	
Montana	X
Nebraska	X
Nevada	
New Hampshire	X
New Jersey	X
New Mexico	
New York	X
North Carolina	
North Dakota	X
Ohio	
Oklahoma	X
Oregon	
Pennsylvania	X
Rhode Island	X
South Carolina	X
South Dakota	X
Tennessee	X
Texas	
Utah	
Vermont	X
Virginia	X
Washington	
West Virginia	
Wisconsin	
Wyoming	

Appendix D -- State Ranking Tables

Table D1 - Number of library visits per capita, and number of reference transactions per capita: Fiscal Year 1995

State	Ranking	Number of library visits per capita	State	Ranking	Number of reference transactions per capita
50 States and DC	N/A	3.92	50 States and DC	N/A	1.11
Connecticut	1	6.08	District of Columbia	1	2.19
Illinois	2	5.34	Florida	2	2.08
Wisconsin	3	5.33	New York	3	1.86
Rhode Island	4	5.30	Hawaii	4	1.79
Indiana	5	5.27	Minnesota	5	1.58
New York	6	5.26	Ohio	6	1.52
Kansas	7	5.12	Illinois	7	1.41
North Dakota	8	5.06	Colorado	8	1.35
Iowa	9	4.94	Kansas	9	1.30
Wyoming	10	4.91	Wisconsin	10	1.19
New Jersey	11	4.87	Arizona	11	1.18
Idaho	12	4.86	Connecticut	12	1.17
New Hampshire	13	4.85	Maryland	13	1.12
Ohio	14	4.81	Nebraska	14	1.11
Nebraska	15	4.71	California	15	1.09
Alaska	16	4.58	South Carolina	16	1.08
South Dakota	17	4.53	Virginia	17	1.06
Arizona	18	4.51	Indiana	18	1.05
Colorado	19	4.48	Tennessee	19	1.01
Vermont	20	4.44	Texas	20	1.01
Missouri	21	4.30	New Jersey	21	0.94
Maryland	22	4.26	Wyoming	22	0.91
Virginia	23	4.19	Rhode Island	23	0.90
New Mexico	24	4.09	Michigan	24	0.88
Minnesota	25	4.04	Missouri	25	0.88
Michigan	26	3.85	Idaho	26	0.88
West Virginia	27	3.64	West Virginia	27	0.85
Montana	28	3.62	North Carolina	28	0.83
District of Columbia	29	3.40	Montana	29	0.80
Delaware	30	3.39	Alaska	30	0.78
California	31	3.37	Nevada	31	0.75
Alabama	32	3.24	Oregon	32	0.74
North Carolina	33	3.21	New Hampshire	33	0.73
Pennsylvania	34	3.06	Pennsylvania	34	0.72
Texas	35	2.94	Oklahoma	35	0.71
Nevada	36	2.88	North Dakota	36	0.71
Georgia	37	2.83	Louisiana	37	0.66
Kentucky	38	2.82	Georgia	38	0.65
South Carolina	39	2.80	Delaware	39	0.55
Hawaii	40	2.72	Alabama	40	0.51
Tennessee	41	2.61	Arkansas	41	0.41
Arkansas	42	2.57	Mississippi	42	0.39
Louisiana	43	2.54	Kentucky	43	0.36
Mississippi	44	2.35	Iowa	N/A	--
Florida	N/A	--	Maine	N/A	--
Maine	N/A	--	Massachusetts	N/A	--
Massachusetts	N/A	--	New Mexico	N/A	--
Oklahoma	N/A	--	South Dakota	N/A	--
Oregon	N/A	--	Utah	N/A	--
Utah	N/A	--	Vermont	N/A	--
Washington	N/A	--	Washington	N/A	--

Notes: 1. Per capita calculations are based on population of legal service area.
2. The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in making comparison.
3. "--" Data are suppressed per NCES statistical standard (item response rate less than 70 percent).
4. N/A Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table D2 - Number of circulation transactions per capita, and number of interlibrary loans received per 1,000 population: Fiscal Year 1995

State	Ranking	Number of circulation transactions per capita	State	Ranking	Number of interlibrary loans received per 1,000 population
50 States and DC	N/A	6.43	50 States and DC	N/A	38.71
Ohio	1	11.96	Rhode Island	1	191.71
Indiana	2	10.21	Wisconsin	2	187.13
Washington	3	9.95	Oregon	3	164.39
Oregon	4	9.65	Massachusetts	4	127.78
Minnesota	5	9.44	Vermont	5	101.99
Kansas	6	9.31	North Dakota	6	96.41
Maryland	7	9.14	Illinois	7	89.60
Utah	8	8.99	New York	8	78.39
Wisconsin	9	8.92	Kansas	9	75.85
Iowa	10	8.88	South Dakota	10	69.10
South Dakota	11	8.71	Minnesota	11	60.90
Colorado	12	8.33	Alaska	12	55.71
Connecticut	13	8.29	Connecticut	13	54.99
Nebraska	14	8.03	New Hampshire	14	54.61
Wyoming	15	7.93	New Jersey	15	50.84
Missouri	16	7.85	Michigan	16	50.71
Idaho	17	7.85	Ohio	17	47.56
Maine	18	7.78	Montana	18	47.01
Illinois	19	7.66	Maine	19	46.60
New Hampshire	20	7.59	Iowa	20	42.90
North Dakota	21	7.55	Idaho	21	37.08
Virginia	22	7.35	Colorado	22	34.25
New York	23	7.29	Wyoming	23	28.13
Massachusetts	24	7.24	Maryland	24	27.86
Vermont	25	7.03	Delaware	25	25.99
Rhode Island	26	6.58	Pennsylvania	26	25.05
New Mexico	27	6.50	Washington	27	24.78
Hawaii	28	6.40	Nebraska	28	24.07
Oklahoma	29	6.37	West Virginia	29	21.38
Arizona	30	6.34	Indiana	30	20.69
Montana	31	6.20	New Mexico	31	20.62
New Jersey	32	5.94	Arkansas	32	20.14
Alaska	33	5.84	Oklahoma	33	19.77
North Carolina	34	5.65	Louisiana	34	18.71
Kentucky	35	5.35	Missouri	35	15.93
Florida	36	5.33	California	36	15.77
Michigan	37	5.28	Arizona	37	15.22
Nevada	38	4.80	Texas	38	15.05
West Virginia	39	4.74	Virginia	39	12.18
Pennsylvania	40	4.61	Utah	40	12.07
California	41	4.54	Florida	41	11.70
Georgia	42	4.49	South Carolina	42	11.42
Delaware	43	4.44	Kentucky	43	11.31
Texas	44	4.31	Tennessee	44	11.28
Louisiana	45	4.31	Alabama	45	10.95
South Carolina	46	4.26	Mississippi	46	10.62
Tennessee	47	4.05	Nevada	47	9.49
Arkansas	48	3.99	North Carolina	48	8.60
Alabama	49	3.85	Georgia	49	4.23
Mississippi	50	3.03	District of Columbia	50	0.32
District of Columbia	51	2.97	Hawaii	51	0.08

Notes: 1. Per capita and per 1,000 population calculations are based on population of legal service area.
2. The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in making comparison.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995

Table D3 - Number of book and serial volumes per capita, and number of audio materials per 1,000 population: Fiscal Year 1995

State	Ranking	Number of book and serial volumes per capita	State	Ranking	Number of audio materials per 1,000 population
50 States and DC	N/A	2.78	50 States and DC	N/A	97.81
Maine	1	5.29	District of Columbia	1	526.42
Vermont	2	4.99	New York	2	212.68
Wyoming	3	4.93	Ohio	3	210.22
Massachusetts	4	4.76	Indiana	4	175.27
South Dakota	5	4.58	Massachusetts	5	173.06
Kansas	6	4.45	Illinois	6	146.00
New Hampshire	7	4.45	Washington	7	143.42
District of Columbia	8	4.39	Wyoming	8	135.31
New York	9	4.35	Connecticut	9	131.91
Connecticut	10	4.34	Maryland	10	118.69
Rhode Island	11	4.21	Kansas	11	118.06
Missouri	12	4.09	Utah	12	117.11
Indiana	13	4.07	Pennsylvania	13	116.78
Iowa	14	4.03	Iowa	14	114.80
Nebraska	15	4.00	Hawaii	15	114.74
New Jersey	16	3.84	New Hampshire	16	111.52
Ohio	17	3.76	Wisconsin	17	108.02
North Dakota	18	3.57	Minnesota	18	105.78
Illinois	19	3.57	Alaska	19	105.40
New Mexico	20	3.44	Missouri	20	103.71
Wisconsin	21	3.31	New Jersey	21	102.99
Idaho	22	3.27	Vermont	22	94.84
Alaska	23	3.13	Nebraska	23	90.24
Montana	24	3.12	South Dakota	24	87.87
Hawaii	25	2.99	North Dakota	25	87.42
Minnesota	26	2.87	Oregon	26	85.07
Washington	27	2.85	Michigan	27	83.59
Michigan	28	2.78	Virginia	28	82.45
West Virginia	29	2.65	Rhode Island	29	77.12
Utah	30	2.60	Nevada	30	75.92
Maryland	31	2.59	West Virginia	31	71.11
Virginia	32	2.54	Idaho	32	67.48
Colorado	33	2.53	Colorado	33	62.32
Oregon	34	2.45	California	34	61.83
Louisiana	35	2.29	New Mexico	35	61.61
Oklahoma	36	2.26	Georgia	36	60.96
Arkansas	37	2.16	Delaware	37	59.03
Pennsylvania	38	2.16	Texas	38	56.33
Alabama	39	2.09	Florida	39	54.32
Nevada	40	2.08	Alabama	40	44.41
Kentucky	41	2.02	Tennessee	41	42.78
Delaware	42	1.98	Maine	42	39.53
North Carolina	43	1.98	North Carolina	43	39.41
Texas	44	1.98	Kentucky	44	39.14
Arizona	45	1.98	South Carolina	45	38.90
Mississippi	46	1.89	Mississippi	46	38.72
California	47	1.85	Montana	47	38.01
Georgia	48	1.84	Arizona	48	35.07
Florida	49	1.77	Oklahoma	49	29.46
South Carolina	50	1.76	Louisiana	50	28.42
Tennessee	51	1.58	Arkansas	51	26.44

Notes: 1. Per capita and per 1,000 population calculations are based on population of legal service area.
2. The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in making comparison.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995

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D4 - Number of video materials per 1,000 population, and number of current serial subscriptions per 1,000 population: Fiscal Year 1995

State	Ranking	Number of video materials per 1,000 population	State	Ranking	Number of current serial subscriptions per 1,000 population
50 States and DC	N/A	44.89	50 States and DC	N/A	7.34
Ohio	1	111.93	Wyoming	1	22.06
Indiana	2	99.95	New York	2	15.97
Kansas	3	86.88	New Hampshire	3	14.47
Alaska	4	71.55	Vermont	4	14.10
Washington	5	71.38	Nebraska	5	13.17
Wyoming	6	71.30	Iowa	6	12.95
Wisconsin	7	69.22	Massachusetts	7	12.07
Iowa	8	68.95	Illinois	8	11.77
Connecticut	9	68.68	Maine	9	11.63
New Hampshire	10	65.49	Alaska	10	11.19
New York	11	61.17	Indiana	11	11.19
Vermont	12	59.94	Kansas	12	11.15
Nebraska	13	59.93	South Dakota	13	10.62
Illinois	14	57.61	Wisconsin	14	10.57
Rhode Island	15	57.19	Connecticut	15	10.53
South Dakota	16	51.93	New Jersey	16	9.65
Massachusetts	17	50.88	Idaho	17	8.89
New Jersey	18	50.75	Minnesota	18	8.54
Minnesota	19	50.33	Washington	19	8.30
Maine	20	49.67	Rhode Island	20	8.22
Michigan	21	49.47	Ohio	21	7.71
Idaho	22	47.39	North Dakota	22	7.59
Oregon	23	46.55	Oregon	23	7.52
Utah	24	44.94	Michigan	24	7.50
Maryland	25	44.38	Virginia	25	7.20
Missouri	26	43.79	Oklahoma	26	7.03
Florida	27	38.85	District of Columbia	27	7.02
Colorado	28	37.52	Missouri	28	6.91
North Dakota	29	36.55	Montana	29	6.73
Virginia	30	34.17	Louisiana	30	6.56
West Virginia	31	33.21	Utah	31	5.80
Tennessee	32	31.80	Delaware	32	5.71
Nevada	33	30.25	Colorado	33	5.71
Louisiana	34	30.11	New Mexico	34	5.54
North Carolina	35	29.80	Maryland	35	5.54
Montana	36	28.99	Florida	36	5.37
California	37	28.55	Arizona	37	5.29
Hawaii	38	28.28	South Carolina	38	5.07
Pennsylvania	39	28.05	Mississippi	39	4.81
Mississippi	40	27.94	Hawaii	40	4.78
Texas	41	27.43	Nevada	41	4.75
Alabama	42	27.38	West Virginia	42	4.61
Delaware	43	27.23	Texas	43	4.51
Georgia	44	27.04	North Carolina	44	4.42
Oklahoma	45	26.28	Pennsylvania	45	4.40
New Mexico	46	24.70	California	46	4.40
South Carolina	47	23.61	Georgia	47	4.17
Kentucky	48	22.98	Kentucky	48	4.10
Arizona	49	18.28	Alabama	49	4.10
Arkansas	50	14.80	Arkansas	50	3.94
District of Columbia	51	14.62	Tennessee	51	3.61

Notes: 1. Per 1,000 population calculations are based on population of legal service area.
2. The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in making comparison.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table D5 - Total number of paid FTE staff per 25,000 population, and number of paid FTE librarians per 25,000 population: Fiscal Year 1995

State	Ranking	Total number of paid FTE staff per 25,000 population	State	Ranking	Number of paid FTE librarians per 25,000 population
50 States and DC	N/A	11.58	50 States and DC	N/A	3.87
Kansas	1	22.31	Wyoming	1	9.25
Ohio	2	19.11	New Hampshire	2	9.09
New York	3	18.25	Kansas	3	9.05
Indiana	4	17.11	Iowa	4	6.68
Connecticut	5	16.46	Nebraska	5	6.37
District of Columbia	6	16.35	Vermont	6	6.15
Wyoming	7	16.25	Connecticut	7	5.96
Illinois	8	15.94	Massachusetts	8	5.94
New Jersey	9	15.90	District of Columbia	9	5.73
Rhode Island	10	14.70	Maine	10	5.61
Massachusetts	11	13.88	Illinois	11	5.53
Maryland	12	13.75	Ohio	12	5.51
New Hampshire	13	13.67	New York	13	5.46
Washington	14	13.36	Maryland	14	5.28
Nebraska	15	13.11	South Dakota	15	5.20
Hawaii	16	13.10	Rhode Island	16	5.10
Wisconsin	17	12.94	North Dakota	17	4.95
Colorado	18	12.69	Wisconsin	18	4.91
South Dakota	19	12.68	Montana	19	4.88
Maine	20	12.58	Indiana	20	4.84
Missouri	21	12.55	New Jersey	21	4.47
Minnesota	22	12.39	Kentucky	22	4.40
Iowa	23	12.31	Missouri	23	4.22
New Mexico	24	11.96	Alaska	24	4.16
Alaska	25	11.78	New Mexico	25	4.15
Virginia	26	11.68	Louisiana	26	4.08
Vermont	27	11.53	Idaho	27	4.07
Idaho	28	11.38	Oklahoma	28	4.06
Oregon	29	11.01	Michigan	29	4.04
Louisiana	30	10.29	Colorado	30	3.96
Utah	31	10.28	Minnesota	31	3.90
Michigan	32	10.17	Hawaii	32	3.82
Mississippi	33	9.79	Alabama	33	3.75
Florida	34	9.49	Mississippi	34	3.69
Nevada	35	9.28	Oregon	35	3.38
Arizona	36	9.16	West Virginia	36	3.34
Oklahoma	37	9.08	Washington	37	3.25
North Dakota	38	8.88	Utah	38	3.21
Pennsylvania	39	8.75	Virginia	39	3.16
Georgia	40	8.72	Pennsylvania	40	3.06
North Carolina	41	8.55	South Carolina	41	3.02
Montana	42	8.54	Florida	42	2.91
Alabama	43	8.52	Texas	43	2.79
Texas	44	8.16	Delaware	44	2.79
Kentucky	45	8.15	Arizona	45	2.73
South Carolina	46	8.13	Nevada	46	2.47
West Virginia	47	7.92	Tennessee	47	2.40
Tennessee	48	7.81	California	48	2.33
California	49	7.65	Georgia	49	2.24
Delaware	50	7.58	North Carolina	50	1.98
Arkansas	51	7.20	Arkansas	51	1.91

Notes: 1. Per 25,000 population calculations are based on population of legal service area.
2. The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in making comparison.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table D6 - Number of paid FTE librarians with ALA-MLS per 25,000 population, and number of other paid FTE staff per 25,000 population, Fiscal Year 1995

State	Ranking	Number of paid FTE librarians with ALA-MLS per 25,000 population	State	Ranking	Number of other paid FTE staff per 25,000 population
50 States and DC	N/A	2.66	50 States and DC	N/A	5.71
Maryland	1	5.28	Ohio	1	13.60
District of Columbia	2	5.11	Kansas	2	12.92
New York	3	4.92	New York	3	12.79
Connecticut	4	4.79	Indiana	4	12.28
New Jersey	5	4.45	New Jersey	5	11.43
Rhode Island	6	4.22	District of Columbia	6	10.63
Massachusetts	7	3.95	Connecticut	7	10.50
Hawaii	8	3.82	Illinois	8	10.42
Ohio	9	3.79	Washington	9	10.11
Indiana	10	3.58	Rhode Island	10	9.60
Illinois	11	3.58	Hawaii	11	9.28
Washington	12	3.06	Colorado	12	8.73
New Hampshire	13	2.87	Virginia	13	8.52
Michigan	14	2.87	Minnesota	14	8.49
Wisconsin	15	2.72	Maryland	15	8.47
Virginia	16	2.62	Missouri	16	8.31
Colorado	17	2.58	Wisconsin	17	8.03
Alaska	18	2.54	Massachusetts	18	7.94
Kansas	19	2.47	New Mexico	19	7.81
Minnesota	20	2.35	Oregon	20	7.62
Oregon	21	2.33	Alaska	21	7.62
New Mexico	22	2.27	South Dakota	22	7.48
Florida	23	2.26	Idaho	23	7.30
California	24	2.17	Utah	24	7.08
Arizona	25	2.12	Wyoming	25	7.00
Georgia	26	2.10	Maine	26	6.95
Maine	27	2.10	Nevada	27	6.81
Pennsylvania	28	2.07	Nebraska	28	6.74
South Carolina	29	1.99	North Carolina	29	6.65
Iowa	30	1.97	Florida	30	6.58
Texas	31	1.91	Georgia	31	6.48
Nebraska	32	1.89	Arizona	32	6.43
North Carolina	33	1.77	Louisiana	33	6.22
Vermont	34	1.74	Michigan	34	6.13
Utah	35	1.72	Mississippi	35	6.10
Louisiana	36	1.69	Pennsylvania	36	5.69
Oklahoma	37	1.63	Iowa	37	5.62
Wyoming	38	1.60	Tennessee	38	5.40
Nevada	39	1.58	Vermont	39	5.38
Missouri	40	1.51	California	40	5.30
South Dakota	41	1.46	Arkansas	41	5.30
Tennessee	42	1.28	Texas	42	5.22
Idaho	43	1.26	South Carolina	43	5.11
Alabama	44	1.25	Oklahoma	44	5.02
Delaware	45	1.21	West Virginia	45	4.80
Mississippi	46	1.18	Delaware	46	4.79
West Virginia	47	0.94	Alabama	47	4.77
Montana	48	0.94	New Hampshire	48	4.57
Arkansas	49	0.91	North Dakota	49	3.93
North Dakota	50	0.87	Kentucky	50	3.75
Kentucky	51	0.83	Montana	51	3.66

Notes: 1. Per 25,000 population calculations are based on population of legal service area.
2. The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in making comparison.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table D7 - Total income per capita, and state income per capita: Fiscal Year 1995

State	Ranking	Total income per capita	State	Ranking	State income per capita
50 States and DC	N/A	$22 35	50 States and DC	N/A	$2 69
Ohio	1	40.00	Ohio	1	28 66
New York	2	38 66	Hawaii	2	18 05
Illinois	3	35 86	West Virginia	3	3 33
District of Columbia	4	34 72	Indiana	4	3 15
Indiana	5	32 66	Maryland	5	3 08
New Jersey	6	31 89	Georgia	6	3 00
Connecticut	7	31 54	Massachusetts	7	2 99
Alaska	8	30 98	Illinois	8	2 72
Washington	9	30 75	New York	9	2 55
Colorado	10	26 21	Pennsylvania	10	2 49
Maryland	11	26 14	Mississippi	11	1 89
Kansas	12	25 84	Florida	12	1 89
Wyoming	13	24 95	Alaska	13	1 74
Oregon	14	24 82	Delaware	14	1 73
Massachusetts	15	24 18	Virginia	15	1 68
Minnesota	16	24 12	North Carolina	16	1 62
Rhode Island	17	23 80	Michigan	17	1 52
Wisconsin	18	23 34	Rhode Island	18	1 46
South Dakota	19	21 92	Arkansas	19	1 38
Virginia	20	21 57	Minnesota	20	1 29
Nebraska	21	21 26	Tennessee	21	1 20
Michigan	22	21 05	Kentucky	22	1 12
New Hampshire	23	20 86	Alabama	23	1 11
Missouri	24	20 78	New Jersey	24	1 08
Maine	25	20 06	South Carolina	25	1 01
Hawaii	26	19 58	Louisiana	26	0 97
Arizona	27	19 50	Wisconsin	27	0 92
Florida	28	19 41	North Dakota	28	0 89
Utah	29	18 91	Kansas	29	0 86
California	30	18 90	Oklahoma	30	0 78
Iowa	31	18 24	California	31	0 78
Vermont	32	17 98	Idaho	32	0 77
New Mexico	33	17 93	Utah	33	0 52
Nevada	34	17 89	Connecticut	34	0 50
Idaho	35	17 85	Iowa	35	0 42
Delaware	36	16 24	Montana	36	0 39
Montana	37	15 59	New Mexico	37	0 39
Louisiana	38	15 57	Colorado	38	0 37
Oklahoma	39	15 16	Missouri	39	0 36
Pennsylvania	40	15 05	Maine	40	0 33
North Carolina	41	14 65	Washington	41	0 29
Georgia	42	14 27	Nebraska	42	0 23
Kentucky	43	13 56	Oregon	43	0 11
South Carolina	44	13 37	Arizona	44	0 11
Alabama	45	12 72	Wyoming	45	0 09
North Dakota	46	12 40	Vermont	46	0 02
Texas	47	12 21	Nevada	47	0 02
Tennessee	48	11 35	Texas 1/	48	0 00
Arkansas	49	11 18	District of Columbia	49	0 00
West Virginia	50	10 89	New Hampshire	49	0 00
Mississippi	51	9 45	South Dakota	49	0 00

1/ Texas is 0.00 due to rounding

Notes: 1. Per capita calculations are based on population of legal service area.

2. The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in making comparison.

3. Total income includes federal, state, local, and other income. State rankings of federal income are not included in this report.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table D8 - Local income per capita, and other income per capita: Fiscal Year 1995

State	Ranking	Local income per capita	State	Ranking	Other income per capita
50 States and DC	N/A	$17.49	50 States and DC	N/A	$1.95
District of Columbia	1	32.60	New York	1	6.66
Illinois	2	29.33	Maine	2	6.16
New York	3	29.22	Vermont	3	5.63
Washington	4	28.98	Kansas	4	3.81
New Jersey	5	28.85	Illinois	5	3.57
Connecticut	6	27.41	Connecticut	6	3.52
Alaska	7	27.36	Rhode Island	7	3.47
Indiana	8	27.26	Maryland	8	3.04
Colorado	9	23.72	Ohio	9	3.03
Wyoming	10	22.01	Pennsylvania	10	2.86
Oregon	11	21.96	Wyoming	11	2.74
Wisconsin	12	21.12	South Dakota	12	2.65
Minnesota	13	21.10	Oregon	13	2.62
Kansas	14	20.81	New Hampshire	14	2.41
Massachusetts	15	19.69	Idaho	15	2.05
Nebraska	16	19.61	North Dakota	16	2.04
Maryland	17	19.46	Indiana	17	1.95
South Dakota	18	19.25	Colorado	18	1.87
Arizona	19	18.69	Delaware	19	1.77
Rhode Island	20	18.66	New Jersey	20	1.75
Missouri	21	18.52	Missouri	21	1.74
Virginia	22	18.45	Michigan	22	1.62
New Hampshire	23	18.31	Montana	23	1.57
Michigan	24	17.67	Minnesota	24	1.49
Nevada	25	16.92	Massachusetts	25	1.42
Utah	26	16.86	District of Columbia	26	1.37
Florida	27	16.63	Kentucky	27	1.36
New Mexico	28	16.56	Virginia	28	1.32
California	29	16.54	Washington	29	1.30
Iowa	30	16.48	California	30	1.28
Idaho	31	14.62	Nebraska	31	1.27
Maine	32	13.56	Oklahoma	32	1.25
Louisiana	33	13.38	Utah	33	1.24
Montana	34	13.20	Iowa	34	1.22
Oklahoma	35	13.00	Alaska	35	1.20
Delaware	36	12.36	Alabama	36	1.18
Vermont	37	12.33	Wisconsin	37	1.16
North Carolina	38	11.78	Louisiana	38	1.11
Texas	39	11.55	Tennessee	39	1.00
South Carolina	40	11.42	North Carolina	40	0.98
Kentucky	41	10.97	Hawaii	41	0.97
Georgia	42	10.25	Arkansas	42	0.97
Alabama	43	10.22	West Virginia	43	0.94
Pennsylvania	44	9.56	New Mexico	44	0.77
North Dakota	45	9.43	South Carolina	45	0.73
Tennessee	46	8.74	Georgia	46	0.73
Arkansas	47	8.67	Florida	47	0.69
Ohio	48	8.13	Mississippi	48	0.66
Mississippi	49	6.78	Nevada	49	0.60
West Virginia	50	6.50	Texas	50	0.53
Hawaii	51	0.00	Arizona	51	0.40

Notes: 1. Per capita calculations are based on population of legal service area.
2. The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in making comparison.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table D9 - Total operating expenditures per capita, and total collections expenditures per capita: Fiscal Year 1995

State	Ranking	Total operating expenditures per capita	State	Ranking	Total collections expenditures per capita
50 States and DC	N/A	$20.88	50 States and DC	N/A	$3.15
New York	1	36.96	Ohio	1	6.58
Ohio	2	34.68	Indiana	2	5.36
District of Columbia	3	34.68	New York	3	4.93
New Jersey	4	30.99	Illinois	4	4.62
Connecticut	5	30.83	Massachusetts	5	4.32
Indiana	6	30.72	Kansas	6	4.24
Illinois	7	30.46	Connecticut	7	4.21
Alaska	8	30.12	New Jersey	8	4.20
Washington	9	28.45	Nevada	9	4.15
Maryland	10	25.58	Washington	10	3.95
Colorado	11	24.00	Maryland	11	3.93
Kansas	12	23.80	Missouri	12	3.82
Minnesota	13	23.71	District of Columbia	13	3.74
Massachusetts	14	23.70	Nebraska	14	3.66
Rhode Island	15	23.60	Virginia	15	3.56
Wyoming	16	22.88	Colorado	16	3.55
Wisconsin	17	22.84	Alaska	17	3.50
Oregon	18	22.75	New Hampshire	18	3.47
Virginia	19	21.01	Wisconsin	19	3.36
New Hampshire	20	20.62	Wyoming	20	3.30
Hawaii	21	19.94	Utah	21	3.30
Nebraska	22	19.78	Minnesota	22	3.22
Michigan	23	19.29	New Mexico	23	3.09
Utah	24	18.79	Oregon	24	3.07
Missouri	25	18.73	South Dakota	25	3.01
Maine	26	18.44	Iowa	26	2.93
New Mexico	27	18.26	Florida	27	2.92
South Dakota	28	18.21	Maine	28	2.85
Arizona	29	18.13	Rhode Island	29	2.72
Florida	30	17.81	Vermont	30	2.70
Iowa	31	17.72	Arizona	31	2.67
Nevada	32	17.31	South Carolina	32	2.63
California	33	17.24	Michigan	33	2.55
Idaho	34	17.07	Delaware	34	2.46
Vermont	35	16.86	Idaho	35	2.43
Louisiana	36	14.79	Hawaii	36	2.33
Pennsylvania	37	14.60	North Carolina	37	2.32
Georgia	38	14.47	California	38	2.20
Delaware	39	14.12	Alabama	39	2.06
North Carolina	40	13.91	Georgia	40	2.04
Oklahoma	41	13.46	North Dakota	41	2.00
South Carolina	42	12.85	Louisiana	42	1.96
Montana	43	12.52	Pennsylvania	43	1.90
Alabama	44	12.32	Kentucky	44	1.90
Kentucky	45	12.22	Texas	45	1.86
North Dakota	46	12.07	Arkansas	46	1.72
Texas	47	12.06	Oklahoma	47	1.70
West Virginia	48	10.52	West Virginia	48	1.67
Tennessee	49	10.18	Montana	49	1.63
Arkansas	50	9.82	Tennessee	50	1.42
Mississippi	51	8.86	Mississippi	51	1.37

Notes: 1. Per capita calculations are based on population of legal service area.
2. The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in making comparison.
3. Total operating expenditures includes total staff expenditures, collection expenditures, and other operating expenditures. State rankings of other operating expenditures are not included in this report.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

Table D10 - Total staff expenditures per capita, and salaries and wages expenditures per capita: Fiscal Year 1995

State	Ranking	Total staff expenditures per capita	State	Ranking	Salaries and wages expenditures per capita
50 States and DC	N/A	$13.55	50 States and DC	N/A	$11.02
District of Columbia	1	25.65	District of Columbia	1	21.91
New York	2	24.78	New York	2	20.09
Connecticut	3	21.26	Connecticut	3	19.16
Ohio	4	21.24	Ohio	4	17.12
New Jersey	5	21.08	New Jersey	5	16.62
Alaska	6	19.98	Illinois	6	16.48
Illinois	7	19.87	Massachusetts	7	15.58
Washington	8	19.32	Washington	8	15.30
Maryland	9	17.70	Alaska	9	14.70
Indiana	10	17.65	Indiana	10	14.65
Rhode Island	11	16.68	Maryland	11	14.60
Minnesota	12	16.23	Rhode Island	12	14.52
Massachusetts	13	15.89	Hawaii	13	13.88
Wisconsin	14	15.76	Minnesota	14	13.69
Wyoming	15	15.68	Wyoming	15	12.34
Oregon	16	15.03	Colorado	16	12.21
Colorado	17	14.94	New Hampshire	17	12.18
Hawaii	18	13.88	Wisconsin	18	12.04
New Hampshire	19	13.83	Kansas	19	11.60
Kansas	20	13.72	Oregon	20	11.29
Virginia	21	13.61	Virginia	21	11.12
Michigan	22	12.70	Maine	22	10.42
Utah	23	12.08	South Dakota	23	10.03
South Dakota	24	12.00	Michigan	24	9.93
Maine	25	11.83	Nebraska	25	9.73
Nebraska	26	11.58	Missouri	26	9.49
Nevada	27	11.52	Iowa	27	9.40
California	28	11.33	Nevada	28	9.36
New Mexico	29	11.28	Utah	29	9.27
Missouri	30	11.25	California	30	9.14
Iowa	31	11.17	Arizona	31	9.05
Arizona	32	10.92	Vermont	32	8.97
Florida	33	10.66	New Mexico	33	8.51
Vermont	34	10.58	Idaho	34	8.25
Idaho	35	10.55	Florida	35	8.00
Georgia	36	9.55	Oklahoma	36	7.52
Pennsylvania	37	9.46	Georgia	37	7.41
Oklahoma	38	9.22	Pennsylvania	38	7.41
Delaware	39	9.12	North Carolina	39	7.29
North Carolina	40	9.02	Delaware	40	7.17
Louisiana	41	8.77	Louisiana	41	7.14
Texas	42	8.23	Texas	42	6.62
South Carolina	43	7.79	Alabama	43	6.36
Alabama	44	7.72	Montana	44	6.30
Montana	45	7.52	South Carolina	45	6.22
Kentucky	46	7.01	North Dakota	46	6.06
North Dakota	47	6.91	Kentucky	47	5.74
West Virginia	48	6.45	Tennessee	48	5.25
Tennessee	49	6.44	West Virginia	49	5.15
Mississippi	50	5.84	Arkansas	50	4.85
Arkansas	51	5.83	Mississippi	51	4.64

Notes 1. Per capita calculations are based on population of legal service area.

2. The District of Columbia, while not a state, is included in the state rankings. Special care should be used in making comparison.

3. Total staff expenditures include expenditures for salaries and wages and employee benefits. State rankings of employee benefits expenditures are not included in this report.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1995.

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